LEGE
HARY.

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I am as rich, and greater farr then they
My barbarous rudenes doth at full expreſe
What Nature is, till wee haue Graces dreſſe
But where the gloomy Shades of Death yet lee
The Sunnshine of Godds loue I hope to See

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AMERICA

Painted to the Life.

THE TRUE

HISTORY

OF

The Spaniards Proceedings in the Conqueſts of the *INDIANS*, and of their Civil Wars among themſelves, from COLUMBUS his firſt Diſcovery, to theſe later Times.

AS ALSO,

Of the Original Undertakings of the Advancement of Plantations into thoſe parts;

With a perfect Relation of our Engliſh Diſcoveries, ſhewing their Beginning, Progreſs and Continuance, from the Year 1628. to 1658. Declaring the Forms of their Government, Policies, Religions, Maners, Cuſtoms, Military Diſcipline, Wars with the *Indians*, the Commodities of their Countries, a Deſcription of their Towns and Havens, the Increaſe of their Trading, with the Names of their Governors and Magiſtrates.

LEGE
ARY.

More eſpecially, an abſolute *Narrative* of the North parts of *America*, and of the Diſcoveries and Plantations of our Engliſh in

Virginia, New-England, and *Berbadoes*.

Publiſht by *FERDINANDO GORGES*, Eſq;

A Work now at laſt expoſed for the publick good, to ſtir up the Heroick and Active Spirits of theſe times, to benefit their Countrey, and Eternize their Names by ſuch Honorable Attempts.

For the Readers clearer underſtanding of the Countreys, they are lively deſcribed in a compleat and exquiſite Map.

Ovid. *Auri ſacra fames quid non*———

London, Printed for *Nath. Brook* at the Angel in *Cornhil*. 1659.

To The JUDICIOUS READER.

I *should have attempted but an imperfect deſign, ingenious Reader, in publiſhing this relation of my Grand-Father Sir* Ferdinando Gorges *(which was left unfiniſht, in regard both the late Wars put a great ſtop, and afterwards his own death, an utter end, to thoſe Noble and generous undertakings, of which he had laid ſo fair and hopefull a ſoundation) had I not my ſelfe ſupplied this defect, by adding both out of the choiceſt Authors as Davity,* Jean de laet, Anthony Herrera, Oviedo, Francis Ximenes, Champlain Sparbot *and others, by ſelecting from them that which was moſt materiall in each of them, as alſo from the relations, and diſcourſe of thoſe that have been Governours and Planters in thoſe parts, as Mr.* Edward Godfrey, *Mr.* Robert Gorges *and others, a more exact and compleat account of that Country then hath been hitherto made publick, and particularly of the Province of* Main, *of which my* Grand-Father *was Lord and cheife Governour by a Patent from the late* King, *upon the deſcription of which Province I have inſiſted the more largely, as well for that it hath not been particularly mention'd by others, as for the peculiar intereſt I my ſelfe have*

in it as legally descending to me by right of inheritance, nor do I doubt, though my just claim be unjustly opposed by those of the Matachusets Bay, *but when the matter comes to be decided by a legall hearing, it will be seriously pondred, with what indefatigable paines and vast charges, my* Grand-Father *undertook the promoting of this Plantation, notwithstanding the powerfull opposition he met with both from the* Virginia Company, *and from the* French Embassadour *who laid a powerfull claime to that Country in the behalf of the* King *his Master; so that both law and equity require, that the heir should possess that which his ancestors have acquired with so much industry and hazard moreover the care, the vigilance, the losses the dangers of those that had the management of affaires since his death, have been such (as may appeare by the writings here with publish't, of Mr.* Edward Godfrey, *who was one of the cheifest of them, and whose long travail, experience and integrity render him a person truely capable of such like imployments) that our adversaries can take no advantag against us, through any default or miscarriage on our parts, but not to dwell any longer upon a matter which concernes my self only the consideration of what great honour and advantage to this nation our forrain Colonies and Plantations have been, is a matter of too great concernment to be past by all the Colonies that have been setled these latter ages, with how much the more perill and difficulty they have been performed (as what great attempt hath not danger following the heeles) then those ancients, so much the more glorious and advantagious they have been to the undertakers, at least to their Country in general, at the prosperity of which all generous spirits do aim. For if we look upon those ancient Colonies*

of

of Assyrians *in the reign of* Nimrod *their first monarch, into* Media, Scythia, Moscovia *and other parts, and afterwards into Germany under* Trebeta *the Son in law of* Ninus, *from whome as some say the City* Triers *first took its denomination, or of the* Lydians *under* Tyrrhenus *the Son of* Atys, *and brother of* Lydus *into that part of* Italy *which from his name was afterwards call'd* Tirrhenia, *or of the* Paphlagonians *and the* Heneti (*from whom the* Venetians *are said to deduce their original*) *into another part of* Italy *which lies upon the* Adriatick *Sea, it is no hard matter to conjecture, that as their journies however to places remote were yet free from any great inconveniences, for they had no enemies that we can heare of to hinder their passage having the wide world before them, to pick and choose where they pleased, no wide tempestuous Seas to imbark upon which if he who venters on never so little away, be said by* Iuvenall *to be only* digitis, a morte remotus, quatuor aut septem, *what hazard do they run that lanch forth into the wild vast ocean through unknown undiscovered, unfrequented waies, and if at last they chance to discover land and set foot on shore are for the most part afflicted with diseases or famin through the extremity of the climat or scarcity of provision, or exposed to the cruelty of the Barbarous Savages, as their passage I say was free from those difficulties that attend our long voyages by Sea, so their designe was onely to disembogue their numerous multitudes which before crouded and prest one another for want of room, into more spacious and convenient habitations, but those parts we possess in* America *as they were atcheived with much difficulty & the losse of many lives, so the purchace of them had nobler aims and conduced to a much greater and more universall profit, for*

in the discovering of them, we as it were restored a new portion of habitable Earth to the world which before was given for lost, and a ne plus ultra *fixed many hundreds of leagues on this side, we have also had the opportunity by these discoveries of spreading the Christian Religion, in the primitive purity thereof as it is by us professed at this day, into those remote parts which before never heard of it, thereby retriving those poor soules to the power of* God *from that bondage of* Satan, *and those clouds of darknesse wherein they were involv'd, as also by improving traffick and commerce by importing from thence commodities of a very great value, of the peculiar growth of those Countries, had we onely intended, the deducing of Colonies into such an Empire as half* Europe *and none except* Adams *to subsist of it self without any other, as they may do, any forrain parts of the known world, as how many vast portions of the Earth, and perhaps sufficiently fertile are there remaining to this day uninhabited; nay if we consider the vast extent of* China, *East Indie,* Tartary, the North parts of Asia, *called* Terra Polaris incognita *and how slenderly these parts of the Earth are known, it may be questioned whither as large discoveries may not be made by land as have been by Sea; had this I say been our utmost design, there are many Nations at this day so Barbarous & so ill appointed at arms, that even the conquest of them might have been performed with lesse expence of blood & treasure then these have been discovered. I have the more largely insisted upon the worthy actions of our ancestours, that all ingenuous persons of this age may be spurr'd on by their example; either to improve what they have so nobly begun, or to set on foot such enterprises as may be of equall Glory and profit, nor should I be the least forward, if once I perceive a unanimous consent in persons capable to undertake handsome things, to manifest my zeale to any design, that design that might tend to the Glory of* God *and Publick welfare.*

Ferdinando Gorges.

SEPTEN.
ASIÆ PARS
Anian Reg.
QUIVIRA REG.
AMERICA SEPTENTRIONALIS
Tolm Reg.
NOVA Granada
Chiala
Avacal
Matala
Flori
Sinus Mexicanus
Cuba
Spaniola
Antillas In.
Groenland
Frisland
Scotia
Hiberma
Anglia
Hispania
Açors insula alias Flandriæ
C. Bajador
Africæ pars
L. de C. Verde
MAR DEL NORT
MAR DEL ZUR
AEQVI NOCTIALIS LINEA
MARE PACIFICUM
Salomonis Insu.
NOVA GUINEA
MERIDIONALIS
Caribana
Omag
Tuberones
I. de S. Petro
AMERICAE DESCRIP.
Miliaria Germanica
60 150 300 450
TERRA AUSTRALIS
180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360
60 50 40 30 20 10 OR.

A DESCRIPTION OF New-England.

BEfore I deſcend to the particular deſcription of *New-England*, I have thought it expedient to præmiſe ſomthing in generall, concerning the whole continent of *America*, both for the obſerving of a more exact Order and Method, and for that after the other parts are laid open to view, the deſcription of that one part will be the more delightfull and the eaſier to be conceived, and it will be the more plainly demonſtrable how it lies ſituated in reſpect of the reſt of the *New World*.

America is bounded on the Eaſt with the *Atlantick Ocean* called *Mar del Nort*; on the South, with the *Magellanic Iſlands* diſtinguiſh't by an interflowing Bay; on the Weſt, with the *Pacific Sea*, called alſo *Mar del Zur*, but the North part is yet ſcarcely known to the *Europæans*.

It is reputed to be in length between the ſtreights of *Anian* and *Magellan*, 2400. *German* Miles in breadth between *Cabo*

de Fortuna near the *Anian* Streights and *Cabo de Bretor* in *Nova Francia* 1300. *German* Miles.

It is (as the other three parts of the World) divided into Islands and continent.

The Islands are either those which are situated in the Sea, commonly called *Mar dell Nort*, or those which are found in in *Mar dell Zur*. The Chief Islands lying in *Mar dell Nort* are,

1. *Terra Nova* or *New-Found-Land*, lying over against the Gulfe of St. *Laurence*; it was first discovered by the *English*, and in the year 1583. Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* took possession of it for the King of *England*, and in the year, 1608. the *English* under the Command of *John Glay* of *Bristow*, built severall habitations upon it: it is a Mountanous and Wooddy Country of a healthfull Air and hath divers commodious Ports & Havens, it lies between the 46th. and 53d. degree of the *North Poles Altitude*; beyond this, is a little Island called by the *French*, *Isle de Sable* or *the Sandy Island*, and another on the West of *Terra Nova*, called *Isle de Bretons* or *the Island of* St. *Laurence*, besides severall little scattered Islands in the Gulfe of St. *Laurence*, as *Menego*, and *the three Islands of Birds*, in which are found a kinde of Amphibious *Animal*, called by the *French*, *Walrus*, by the *Russians*, *Morsh*, somewhat like a *Sea-Calf*, but more monstrous.

2. The next considerable Island which lyeth in the mouth of the River *Canada*, was first discovered by *Quartier*, and by him called *the Island of the Assumption*, by *John Alphonso*, *the Island of the Ascention*, by the Natives, *Natiscotec*; it extends it selfe from the 48th. to the 50th. degree between the South-East and North-West; *Quartier* makes mention of a strange kinde of Fish, found in the River of *Canada*, like unto a *Sea-Hogg*, but having the head of a *Hare*, it is called by the Natives *Adhothuys*.

3. The *Bermuda's* or *Summer Islands*, they are situated in 32. *degrees* and 25. *minutes* of Northern Latitude, some say they were so termed from a *Spanish Ship* called *Bermudas*, which was there cast away carrying *Black Hoggs* to the *West-Indies*, that swam a shoar and there increased: But the first *English Man* that was ever in them, was one *Henry May*, who in the year 1591. comming from *Spain* was cast away upon

Smith's Travels.

the

the North-Weſt of the *Bermudas*, they are remarkable for divers ſorts of Plants unknown in other parts, as the *Prickle Pear*, the *Poyſon-Weed*, the *Red-Weed*, the *Purging-Bean*, the *Coſtive-Tree*, *Red-Pepper*, the *Sea-Feather*, alſo ſeveral ſtrange Birds, as the *Egge-Bird*, the *Cabow*, the *Tropick-Bird*, the *Pemlico*, which preſageth ſtormes: Mr. *Richard More* was the firſt that planted a Colonie there in the year 1612. which was afterwards ſupply'd by divers others.

4. *Hiſpaniola* which was anciently called by the Natives *Aiti & Quisqueia*, it was firſt diſcovered by *Columbus* in his firſt navigation in the year 1497. and lyeth between the 18th. and 20th. degree of the North Poles Altitude, the Chiefe Town is called S. *Domingo*, but it hath many other conſiderable Towns and Villages, and great number of Sea-ports, Capes and Bays, *Diego de Arana* was firſt left Governour in this Iſland by *Columbus*, afterward *Nicholas de Obando*, who put to death in a moſt barbarous and cruell manner the *Caſſique* or Governour of the Province of *Xaragna*, with his Siſter *Anacoana*, the animals peculiar to this Iſland are, 1. a little Beaſt called *Hutias* not much unlike our *Conies*, 2. *Chemi*, almoſt of the ſame form, but a little bigger, 3. *Mohuy*, a Beaſt ſomewhat leſſe than the *Hutias*, 4. a Beaſt called *Coxi*; there is alſo a ſort of Vermin called *Niguas* very hurtfull to Men, alſo a kinde of beetle called *Cucuyo*, whoſe eyes ſhine ſo cleer by night, that a Man may ſee to write or read by them, among fiſh, that which is called *Manati* is there of moſt eſteem, the figure of which is to be ſeen in *J. de Laet*, the Plants and fruits it produceth are, 1. *Auzuba* a fair large Tree, the fruit whereof is called *Pinnas*, reſembling a *Melecotoon*, of this Tree there are three ſorts, *Jaima*, *Boniama*, *Jaiqua*, 2. *Quauconex*, 3. *Axi*, of which there are alſo ſeveral ſorts, as *Carive*, *Huarabuac*, *Axiblanco*, *Acafran-Axi*, and *Axi coral*, 4. *Yuca*, the root of which ſerves in ſtead of Corn, 5. certain Trees called *Guaibes*.

5 The Iſland of St. *Jean Porto Rico*, anciently call'd *Boriquen*, it was diſcover'd by *Columbus*, in the year, 1493. It lies between the 18th and 19th degree of the *North Poles elevation*, the trees peculiar to this Iſland are, 1 *Tabernaculo*, *or Taborucu*, 2 *Maga*, 3 that which is call'd the Holy tree, 4 the tree called *Higillo Pintado*, 5 a tree called by the natives

Guao, by the *Mexicans Theilatlan*, 6 *Macanillo* being hurtfull to men and beasts, there is also a Poisonous herb called *Quibei*. This Island was first inhabited by the Spaniards in the year 1510, under the command of *Jean Ponce de Leon*, afterwards *Baldwin Henry Burgomaster* of *Edam* and Generall to the *East-India* Company of the United Provinces attempted to take it but was beaten back.

6 *Cuba* about 10 leagues distant from the continent of *America*, it was first conquered by *Diego Velasquo* by the meanes of *Gassique Hatuey* a *Fugitive* of *Hispaniola*, who notwithstanding was burnt a live, the trees which grow in this Island different from those of other Countrys are *Xagus* and *Caninga*, here is also the Bird *Flamengo*, and another sort of Birds called *Bambyayas*: there are likewise in this Island Trotoises of that vast bigneſſe, that one of them is able to bear five men upon its shell, the principall town of this Island is call'd *Havana*.

7 *Jamaica* situated according to *Herrera*, and *Oviedo* between the 17 th and 18 th degree of the *North-poles elevation*, the chief towns are called *Sevill* and *Oristan*, in the year 1509. It was conquered by the *English* under the command of Sir *Anthony Sherly*, but they held it not long ere they forsook it of their own accord, yet at this present it is again possessed by us.

8 On the *North* of *Hispaniola*, and *Cuba* there are a number of little *Islands* called *Lucayes* every one of which are by name particularly described by *John de Leat*.

9 On the *East side* of St. *Jean Porto Rico* lye the Islands called *Canibales* or *Caribes*, which are also severally named by the above mentioned Author, * the last of which toward the East called *Barbados* or *Barbudos*, was possest by a Colony of *English-men*, in the year 1627. The people of these Islands have been reported to feed upon mans flesh, whence the Islands were named *Canibales* but they are called by some *Antillæ* or *Caribeæ*.

* as *Sancta Cruz Virgin Gorda, Blanco, Anagada, Sombrito, &c.*

10 *Margarita*, or the Island of Pearls it lieth eleven degrees Northward from the line, and was discovered by *Columbus* in the yeare 1498. in his third voyage to *America*.

11 Between the Island of *Margarita* and the firm land of *America* is a little Island call'd *Cubagua*, which produceth a very strange kind of thistle described by *Charles de Pecluse* in

in his book of *Exotiques*, and in ſome places there iſſueth out oft he Earth a certain Aromatic liquor floting upon the top of the water much uſed in Phyſick.

12 About 4 leagues diſtant from *Cubagua*, there is an Iſland called *Coche* leſſe then the former, it was diſcovered in the year 1529. theſe three laſt Iſlands are conſiderable by reaſon of the great fiſhing for Pearle which is there uſed.

13 About 8 degrees Northward or there about diſtant from the line lyeth an Iſland called by the Spaniards *La Trinidad*, where Sir *Water Rawleigh* in the year 1595. ſometimes lay at Anchor, the inhabitants are called by one common name *Cairi* or *Carai*.

14 About 7 or 8 leagues *Eaſtward* diſtant fr̄ the Iſle of *Trinidad* lyeth the Iſland heretofore called *Tabago*, now new *Walachia*, it is 11 degrees and 16 ſcruples *Northward* from the line. It produceth the trees call'd *Bannanes* and *Papaia*, with ſeverall other ſtrange ſorts whoſe figures and deſcriptions are to be ſeen in *John de Laet*, but the names of them are not mentioned among Plants that is in chief eſteem, which we call *Slijptongen*, there is a ſort of Beaſts here called *Pacquires*, ſomewhat like to a Hog, but having the Navel on the top of the Back.

There are ſeverall other ſmall Iſlands as *Martins Vinyard*, *Long Iſland*, *Angola*, *St. Martins Euſtas*, *St. Chriſtophers*, *Nivis*, *Monſerat*, *Antego*, *Dominica*, *Sant aluſa Deſiada*, *Matinina*, *Dolos*, *Sanctos*, *&c.* But theſe are not conſiderable to afford matter of diſcourſe in ſo ſhort a ſurvay as this.

The Iſlands of the South ſea, otherwiſe called the *Paciſique* Sea or *Mar del Zar* are,

1 The *Magellanique* Iſlands anciently taken for the continent, but they are divided from it by the ſtraights of *Magellan*, and the ſtraights *Le Maire*, however *D. Leat*, makes no mention of the *Magellanic* Iſlands, but onely of the Province of *Magellan*.

2 *Terra del fuego*, ſo called from the frequent flaſhes of fire and aboundance of ſmoak appearing to the firſt diſcoevrers thereof, it is alſo called *Terre Auſtrale* or the Southern Land, and is devided by certain chanells into a great many of little ſmall Iſlands, as *D. Leat* affirmes, but it remains yet ſo undiſcovered that it cannot be certainly affirm'd either continent or Iſlands.

3 About 38 degrees and some odde scruples Southward from the line, lyeth the Island of *Mocha*, some of our English, as Sir *Francis Drake* and *Thomas Candish* have had commerce with the Natives, but had not so good usage among them as *Oliver de Noort*, and *George Spilbergius*, Low-Country men.

4 The Islands of *Jean Fernandez*, by whom they were first discovered called *Isola de Fuera*, and *Isola de Tierra*, and lying about 33 degrees and 48 scruples Southward from the line, also *Bartholomeo Leonardo de Argensola* of *Jean Fernandez*, which are at this present St. *Felix*, and St. *Amlor*, but they cannot be the same with them now mentioned, for as much as these ly not above 25 degrees and 20 scruples Southward from the line.

5 There is one of the townes belonging to the Government of *Chile*, which is also an Island called *L'Isle de St. Maria*, which as saith *Piedro de Cieca* was formerly named by the *Salvages Lucengo*, in this Island there are a sort of *Crevices* called *Choros*, in whose heads there are found Pearles of the bignesse of hempseed.

6 The Island of *Maragnan*, of which see more in the description of *Brasile*.

Thus much of the *American* Islands the continent is divided into the Northpart and Southpart of *America*, the Southpart is either that which lyeth toward *Mar del Nort*, *the North Sea*, or toward *Mar del Zur*, i. *The South Sea*, that part which lies toward the South Sea, is called by the *Spaniards Peruana* and *Tierra Firma*, and is devided into these following Provinces.

1 *Castilla del Oro*, or Golden *Castile*, and by some *Panama*, which is the more modern name, it is in length between *Cartagena*, and the Castle of *Veragua* about 90 leagues, it produceth the herbs called *Cabuia* and *Henechen* or *Nequen* described by *Oviedo* of both these herbs the Salvages use to make cordage for nets and other things the chief towns are *Nombre de Dios*, the town of *Panama*, *Porto Belo*, the town St. *Philippe*, and St. *Jago de Nata*, all particularly described by *Juan Baptista Antonelly* the chief River of this province is called by the Salvages *Chagre*, by the *Spaniards Rio de Lagartos*.

2 On the right side of the Gulf of *Uraba* lyeth the Province

vince of *Darien* ſo called from a River of the ſame name, among the fruit trees of this province the cheif are *Gomara Mameyes*, *Guanabo*, *Hovo* or *Horio*, and *Guiava*, the deſcriptions of which are to be ſeen in *de Laet*, *Monardes*, and *Gomara*.

3. *Cartagena* being in length from the great River of *Magdalene*, to the Gulf *Uraba*, and the River *Darien* 24 *leagues the chief Citys are Cartage* or *Cartagena* from whence the whole province derives its name, it was built in the yeare 1532. by *Pedro Heredia* who was the firſt that ſubdued the Salvages of theſe parts, but it was afterwards taken by the Engliſh under the command of Sir *Francis Drake*, *Tolu* whence there uſed to be brought a moſt excellent ſort of Balm, St. *Cruz de mopox*, and *Baranca de Malambo*.

4. *Santta Martha*, which is in length from *Cartagena* to the River of *La Hacha* toward the Eaſt 70. Leagues, the Chief City is of the ſame name with the Province, the other Towns are *Teneriffe Tamalamá*, called by the *Spaniards*, *Villa de las Palmas*, *Cividad de los Reyes*, where the fruit called *Xaguas*, of which they make bread, and the Herb *Scorzonera* abound, *Ocanna & la Ramada*, about 30. Leagues from St. *Martha*, lies the Town and Government of *Rio de la Hacha*, anciently called by the *Spaniards*, *Noſtra Sennora de la Nieves*.

5 *Nova Granada*, or *the New Kingdome of Granada*, 130. Leagues in length, and bordered on the Eaſt with the Government of *Venezuela*, on the North with that of St. *Martha*; it was firſt diſcovered and conquered in the year 1536. by *Gonſalvo Ximenes de Queſada* Lievetenant to *Ferdinand de Lugo* Generall of the *Canarie* Iſlands, about which time alſo came *Sebaſtian de Belalcazar* and *Nicholas Vredeman* into thoſe parts, the Chief City is St. *Fe de Bogota*, the reſt are the Town of St. *Michael*, *Tocayana* and *Tunia*, there are bordering upon *Granada* the Provinces *Mulas* and *Celymas* in which are the City of *Trinidad*, and the village of *Palma*, among the Trees of theſe Provinces are *Quaoque*, *Lariuros Guaiac*, *Xagua*, *Hobo* and *Aguapa*, there are alſo certain beaſts called *Guatinaias* ſomewhat reſembling our *Hares*.

6. *Popayan* about 130 leagues in length, between the Province of *Quito* and the Government of *Cartagene*, one of the Diſcoverers and Governours of theſe parts was *Pizarro*, after him

Seb-ſtian

Sebastian de Belalcazar, the Metropolis or chief City of this Province is of the same name with the Province it selfe, the rest are called *Antiochia*, *Caramanto*, *Anzerma*, S. *Juan de Palto*, *Guadajara de Buga*, S. *Sebastian de Plata*, S. *Juvan de Truxille*, called by the Savages *Iscance*, the City of *Madrigal* called by the *Indians Chiapancia*, *Agreda* otherwise called *Maloga*.

7 *Peru* which is in length from the Province of *Quinto* under the line, to that of *Chili*, near the Tropic of *Capricorn* 600. Leagues, there are two sorts of Puls in this Province, the one called *Puruu* the other *Chuy*, among their Plants are *Papas*, *Oca* and *Annus*, the roots of which serve instead of *Mayz* to make bread with, there is a Plant called *Coca* or *Cuca*, described by *Monard*, *Blaire*, *Valera* and *Garcilasso*, being of that great vertue that under the Empire of the *Ingas* it was not permitted to any to use it without license from the King or his Officers: the Flowr called *Cresses* of *Peru* hath been long since brought over, and made to grow in these parts, the *Indians* call it *Mexixguilitt & Petor Chille*, there is also an Herb called *Matecllu* of great vertue for the eyes, among their fruits the chief are *Rucma*, *Chacos*, *Mulli*, *Leucoma*, & a fruit call'd by the natives *Manior Blanco*, among the Beasts of *Peru* the chief are *Pacollama*, *Huanacullama*, *Pacos*, *Vicunnas* and *Tarugas*, among Birds *Nunnuma*, *Quenti* called by the *Spaniards Tominejos*, *Suyuntu*, &c. and of Fishes one which the *Indians* call *Challna*. This Province is divided into three Parlaments as they are called, the first is *Quito* having a Metropolis of the same name, the other townes are *Rhiobamba*, *Cuenza*, St. *Jacob de Guayaquil*, the stately Pallace of *Thome bamba*, *Zamora*, &c. The second is *Lima* or *Los Reyes* so called from its chief City, being of the same name, the rest are miraflores, St. *Juan de la Frottera*, S. *Jago de los valles*, S. *Francisco de la Vittoria*, S. *Mignel de la Ribera Castrovi reina*, *I. Juan dell Ora* &c. The third is called *Charcas*, *whose Chiefe townes are La Plata*, *Potosi*, *and Arica*.

8 The Government of *Chile* extending in length between the vally of *Copiapo* and the mouth of the straights about 500 leagues, there is in this part of *America*, a little Beast called *Quinchilla* much esteemed for its skin, of fruit trees that which is most Peculiar to this Country is termed by the Natives

Natives *Nuni*, by the Spaniards *Murtilla*; the chief Towns are *La Serena*, *Conception*, *Imperiale*, *Villa nueva de los Infantes*, *Valdivia*, &c.

The South part of *America* which lyeth toward the North-Sea, is divided into theſe Provinces.

1 The Province of *Magellan* which ſome call the *Magellanic Iſlands*, although by the Maps it doth not appear to be any other than continent, it extendeth it ſelfe from the Government of *Chile* being the 44th. degree of the Antartick Poles Elevation, as far as the Streights of *Magellan*, being in the 53d. degree of the ſame Elevation; the firſt of the Spaniards that ſailed through theſe Streights, was Captain *Ladrillero* at the command of *Garcias Mendoſa*, next him *Pedro Sarmiento* ſent by *Don Franciſco de Toledo*, *Viceroy* of *Peru*, but Sr. *Fr. Drake* had paſt them before into the South-Sea, and after him *Candiſh* and *Hawkins*, and in the yeare 1598. the *Dutch* began their Navigation through them, under *James Mahu* and *Simon de Cordes*, the next year under *Sebald de Weert*; in theſe parts they found a certain ſort of Birds called *Penguin*. *Sarmiento* was the firſt that perſwaded *Phillip* the ſecond to fortifie the paſſages of the Streights, to which end *Diego Flores de Valdes* was ſent, who placed a Colony thereabout; a good way more ſoutherly are the Streights of *Le Mair*, ſo called becauſe they were diſcovered in the year 1615. by *Iſaac Le Maire* of *Antwerp*, accompanied with his Son *James*, and *William Cornelius Schoute*.

2 The Province of *Rio de la Plata*, ſo called from a great River of that name firſt diſcovered in the year 1525. by *Juan Dias de Solis*, afterward *Sebaſtian Cabo* ſailed a great way up into the River, in the year 1525. *Diego Garſias a Portughes* follow'd the ſame trace, laſtly *Pedro de Mendoſa* and his Lievtenant *Juan de Ayola* diſcovered many more places thereabout, in the year of *Chriſt* 1608. *Alvaro Nunnez Cabeca de Veca* was ſent chiefe Governour in theſe parts for the King of *Spain*, the Metropolis of this Province is called *Nuſtra Sennora del Aſſumption*, the other chiefe Towns are *Nuſtra Sennore de Bnenos Ayres*, *Ontiveras* called by the *Indians Guayra*, S. *Salvador* &c. to this Province are adjacent two

others of lesse note, *Tucuman* and S. *Cruz de la sierra.*

3 The Province of *Brasil*, the Longitude of it is between the 29th. and 39th. degree, it was first discovered for the King of *Spain* by *Vincent Jannez Pincon*, and next by *Diego Lepe* in the year of Christ 1500. afterwards for the King of *Portugall* by *Cabral*, it being possessed to this day by the *Portugheses*, among the Beasts peculiar to this Province are *Pacas*, *Agoutis*, *Pagues*, *Caragues*, but two more strange than the rest, one called *Tatu* by the Natives, *Armadillo* by the Spaniards, *Encubertado* by the *Portugheses* being covered almost all over with scales, there are also severall sorts of Serpents, as *Giboya*, *Guirarupiagoara*, *Boytimapua*, *Guaytiepua*, *Boycupecanga*, here is also a sort of Insects mentioned by *De Lery* called *Tonga*, which seemes to be the same with *Nigua* before mentioned, among Birds the chief are some sorts of *Perroquets*, as *Araras*, *Mocaos*, also those little Birds called by the Natives *Guainomby*, by the Spaniards *Tominejos*, the *Guiranheangeta*, the *Guirapanga*, with divers others mentioned by *De Laet*, *Thevet de Lery* and *Johnstonius* in his History of Birds, among their Fruit Trees *Acaious*, *Ombu*, *Jacapucaya*, *Araticupana*, *Japuticaba*, *Pequea* of two kindes, they have also fruits called *Murucuges*, *Aracus*, the Coco of which they make Chocolate, the Trees called *Guaberiba*, *Cupayba*, *Ambayba*, *Ambaitinga*, *Igbucamici*, *Ibirapitanga*, *Ayri* whose Trunc is all over beset with Prickles *Vbebebasou Penoabsou*, *&c.* also certain Shrubs as *Hivourae*, *Cboine*, *Pocoaire*, among their Herbs & smaller Shrubs, the chief are *Mandioca*, of whose root they use to make bread, *Nana*, *Pacobe*, or the Fig of *Adam*, *Murucuca Manmaras*, *Iticucu*, resembling Mechoacan, *Igpecaya*, *&c.* there hath been found moreover in this Country a monstrous kinde of Spider of an extraordinary bulk of body, and having 4 joynts in every legge besides that which joynes the legges to the body, among the Fishes taken upon this coast the chief are *Camurupi*, *Piraembu*, *Warakapemme* which the Portugalls call *Dorada*, *Jerepemonga*, *Vbirre* which some call *Mucu*, *Awabkattoe*, *Pira utoewab*, *Panapana*, with divers others of very strange formes, of which you may see more in *Rondeletius*, *Aldrovandus* and other

other Authors that have writ of this ſubject. *Braſil* is divided into ſeverall Governments called by the *Portugheſes Capitanias*, as S. *Vincent*, *Rio Jennero*, *Spiritu ſancto*, *Porto ſeguro*, *Pernambuco*, *Paraiba*, *Rio Grande*, &c. the chief Cities of this Province are S. *Vincent*, S *Sebaſtian*, the town of *Spiritu ſancto*, S. *Amaro*, *Glinda*, the town of *Paraiba* or *Philippi*, *Potengi ſiara*, &c.

There is alſo an Iſland belonging to the Province of *Braſil*, called *Maragnan*, which produceth ſeveral ſorts of ſtrange Plants, as the trees called *Bannanna*, *Ovaieroua*, *Janipaba*, *Acoutitreva Tuconuue*, *Caranauue*, *Copouich-ouaſſon*, *Copouichaioup*, *Yacaranda*, &c. Alſo theſe herbs, *Anana*, *Carouata*, *Yrammacatu*, *Commandaouaſſou*, *Taya-ouaſſou*. The cheife birds peculiar to this Iſland are *Ouyra-ouaſſon*, *Ouvirata-oviran*, *Moiton*, *Toucan* and others, the rivers of *Maragnan* afford great ſtore of fiſh, as the *Camauroupni*, *Ouatoucoupon Cambouriouaſſon*, *Tinmou ouaſſou*, and others; there are alſo bred here ſeverall ſorts of ſtrange beaſts, the cheife whereof are called Tamandoua, Janouara, Souaſſou varan, Unan a creature of a monſtrous ſhape whoſe figure is deſcribed by *Charles de L'Ecluſe*, the chiefe Towns of this Iſland are Timpohu, Jtaparij, Carnoupiop, Euayne, Jraenclave, Aroſove-leuve.

4 *Guaiana*, which lyeth at the moſt within 2 or 3 degrees of the line, and hath been termed by ſome *Le* province *del Orado*, it is ſaid to have been diſcovered by *Franciſco de Orellana* and afterwards in the year, 1560. was viſited by *Pedro de Orſua*, it is divided into 3 parts. 1. *Rio de las Amazones*. 2. *Guiana* properly ſo called, or *Rio de Wiapoco*. 3. *Voronoque*, whoſe cheife Towns are *S. Thomas* and *Manoa* the plants peculiar to this Country are Ademonie Totock, a tree whoſe fruit incites very much to *Venus*: Anoto, Colliman, Barratta, Pira Timinere, or Letter-hour, their chiefe Birds are *Ouackare Rapanne*, Covaka, of their fiſh the chiefe Accaren & Aymaren, of their beaſts Maypuries, Baremo, Abi-hera and Waricarij, the firſt Engliſh man that made an expedition into theſe parts was Sir *Water Rawleigh* in the yeare 1595. and the year after Captain *Laurence Keimes*, and *Thomas Marſham*.

5 The province of *Nova Andaluſia* otherwiſe called *Cumana*

lying over against the famous cape called *Punta de Araja* where the renowned Salt pits are; it is divided into *Andaluzia* properly so called (which containeth the Cityes *Cumana or* new *Corduba* and Comanagotta) and Venezuela whose chiefe City is Coro, the rest Nostra Sennora de Carvalleda Nova Valentia, Tucago, and Laguna, about the Government of this province there was a very high dispute between *Hieronymo de Ortal*, and *Antonio Sedenno*, but *Venezuela* is thought to have been first discovered by the Germans, Ambrose Alfinger, *Hierome* Sailer and *George Eviger* managing affaires in behalfe of Velsers de Auspurg to whom *Charles* the 5th ingaged that Province, on the utmost borders toward the East is a great lake called the lake of *Maracapana*, there is also another lake called *Maracaybo* 24 leagues in *Circuit*.

The North part of *America* usually call'd *Mexicana* is also divided into that part which lieth toward *Mar del Nort* or the North Sea, and that which lieth toward *Mar del Zur* or the South Sea.

That part of Northern *America* which lieth toward *Mar del Zur*, or the South Sea, is distinguished into these Provinces.

1 *Nova Gallicia* which is subdivided into other lesser Provinces, as First *Guadalajara*, so called from its Capitall City of the same name built by *Nunno de Gusman* the two other principall towns being called *Villa del Espiritu Sancto*, and *Santta Maria de Los Lagos*. Second *Xalisco* whose chiefe City is called *Compostelle* built by the same *Nunno*. Third *Chiametla* into which *Francisco de Ybarra* first brought a Colonie of *Spaniards* which he named St. *Sebastian*. Fourth *Culvacan* which was first discovered and subjugated in the year 1531. by *Nunno de Gusman* who built a City in it called St. *Miguel* upon the river *de Los Mugeres*. Fifth *Cinaloa*. Sixth *Los Zacatecas* where the rich mines of *Avinno* were discovered by *Francis de Ybarra* in the yeare, 1554. *Lewis de Velasco* being *Viceroy*.

2 *Nova Biscaja* having also in it very rich Mines, this Province was likewise discovered by *Francis de Ybarra* there borders upon it another little Province called *Topia* the chiefe townes of it are S. *Joannes*, *S. Barbara*, and *Ende* where the Silver Mines are.

3 *California*

3 *California* which extends it ſelfe from New Spaine and *Galicia* Weſt-ward, as far as the Streights of *Anian*, though it be repreſented an Iſland in ſome old Map, yet *J. de Laet* makes a Queſtion whether it be Iſland or Continent, it began firſt to be diſcovered in the year 1534 by *Hernando Cortes*, afterwards *Franciſco de Ulloa* * ſailed into the Gulfe of *California*, but returned back without doing any great matter.

* *Hernando de Alarcon & Juan Rodrigue Cabrillo.*

4 *Cibola* into which there were expeditions made by ſeverall, as *Frier Marc de Niza*, *Franciſco Vazquio de Cornado*, and others.

5 *Quivira*, into which ſeverall expeditions were made by *Fr. Vasquio*, *Garcias Lopes de Cardenas*, *Fr. de Benavides*, *J. de Padilla* and others.

6 *Nova Albion*, which was firſt diſcovered by Sr. *Fr. Drake* in the Voyage which he made about the Earth.

7 *Nova Mexico*, into which *Auguſtin Ruiz* a Monk went firſt to preach the Goſpell, afterwards *Antonio de Eſpejo* made an expedition into thoſe parts, and diſcovered ſeverall Countries thereabout.

The north part of *America* which lyeth toward the North Sea, is divided into theſe Provinces.

1 *Guatimala* ſubdivided into 13 leſſer Provinces, whereof the chief are, *Guatimala* ſpecially ſo called, and by the Indians *Quatuemallac*, in which there growes a little Tree called *Xiuuiquilitt Pitzahuac*, whoſe leaves are of an excellent blew colour; *Chiapa* in which is the City of *Cividad Real*; *Honduras* in which *Chriſtopher Olid*, *Piedro de Alvarado*, and ſeveral other Spaniſh Captaines made expeditions at the appointment of *Hernando Cortes* by whom moſt of theſe parts were firſt diſcoverd, the chief towns of *Honduras* are *Valladolid*, *Gratias a Dios*, and S. *Pedro*: *Soconuſco*; *Verapaz*, in which there is plenty of *Liquid amber*, *Anime*, and *Xuchicopal*; *Nicaragua* which produceth a tree called by the Natives *Canochitli*, by the Spaniards *Arbol de Soldaduras*, becauſe the leaves of it applyed to broken bones quickly ſoder them up again, the chief towns are *Leon de Nicaragua*, *Granada*, *Sigovia*, *Jaen*, *Coſta Rica*, whoſe chief towns are *Aranjues*, *Cartago*, and

Caſtro d'Auſtria, *Veragua* firſt diſcovered in the year 1511 by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, the chief towns are *la Conception*, *la Trinidad*, S. *Fe*, and *Carlos*

2 *Mexico* ſo called from the chief City, being of the ſame name, but termed by the Inhabitants *Tenoxitla* or *Tenuchtitla* and is diſtant from the line Northward about 20 degrees and ſome od minutes, being ſituated in the mid'ſt of a great lake, which is 8 leagues long and 5 broad, * there are adjoyning to *Mexico* other leſſer Provinces, as *Acapulco*, having in it a Town and Port of the ſame name, *Panuco*, containing 3 chief Towns or Spaniſh Colonies, S. *Stevan del Puerto*, S. *Jago de los valles*, S. *Lodovic de Tampice*, *Tlascal*, the Metropolitan of which is called *Puebla de los Angeles*, the other chief town is of the ſame name with the Province, there is here produced great plenty of *Cochinille* and *Liquidamber*, *Tepeaca* where *Cortez* built a City called *Segura de la Frontera*, there is found in this Province a miraculous little Bird called *Huitzitzil*, of which ſee *Ximenes*, *Eduſe*, *Johnſon*'s Hiſtory of Birds and others; *Guaxaca*, whoſe chief Towns are *Antequera*, S. *Illiſonſo de los Zapotecas &c.* there is here produced a certain Shrub called *Huitzpacotl*, of great vertue in Phiſick, mentioned by *Charles l'Eduſe Ximenes* and others; *Mechoacan* whoſe chief Cities are *Vailadolid* called by the natives *Guayangaero*, S. *Michael*, S. *Philippe*, *Concepcion de Salaya*, there are here produced ſeverall ſorts of Plants, as the ſhrubs *Maripenda*, *Charapeti*, and the 4 ſorts of *Xochicopalli*, mentioned by *Ximenes* and others; the Herbs *Cuarnizeti*, *Acuitzechuarira*, *Tlalamatl*, the animals peculiar to this Province, are the Beaſts called *Theotlalmazames*, in which is found the *Bezoar* Stone, *Adibes*, and certain Birds called *Aures*; *Yucatan a Peninſule* firſt diſcovered by *Fr. Hernandes de Corduba*, the chief Towns of it are *Merida*, *Valladolid*, *Campeche* and *Salmanca*; *Tabaſco* where the Spaniards have a Town called *Villa de Nuſtra ſennora de la Vittoria*.

* This City after a long ſiege, was taken by *Hernando Cortez* a Spaniſh Captain in the time of *Montezuma*.

3 *Nova Hiſpania* the chief part of Northern *America* extending it ſelfe Eaſt-ward from *Jucatan* to *Mechoacan* 400 leagues in length, of this Country *Mexico* is reckoned a

part

part with the other Provinces above mentioned, it produceth excellent ſorts of Gummes and Aromatique Liquors, moſt of which are commonly uſed by us in Medicines, alſo divers kindes of Fruit Trees, as *Achiotl*, by ſome called *Changuarica*, *Amicoztic*, *Quauhayobuatly*, *Quauhlalatzin*, *Xalxocotl* called by the Spaniards *Guayabo*, *Mitzquitl &c*, the figures of many of them may be ſeen in *de Laet*, this Country above all others aboundeth with a number of admirable Flowres particularly thoſe which grow upon a certain Tree called *Floripondio*, there is alſo another Tree called by the Natives *Xochinacaztli* bearing a ſort of flowre which the Spaniards call *Ilor de Oreja*, from the reſemblance to an Ear, there are alſo certain Herbs whoſe Natures & Vertues are very conſiderable, as *Yeuinpatli* called by the Spaniards *Ceuadilla*, *Tlilxochitl*, *Chichimecapatli*, *Mecaxuchitl*; the famous Nut *Cocao* groweth here in great abundance, of which there are 4 ſorts, *Cacahuaquahuitl*, *Xuchicacahuaquahuitl*, *Tlalcacahuaquahuitl*, and another ſort of the ſame name and bigneſſe with the firſt, among divers ſorts of Pretious Stones which this Country produceth, the 3 kinde of Jaſpers of great value and vertue.

4 *Florida* being a hundred leagues in length from North to South, and lying over againſt the Iſland of *Cuba*, it was firſt diſcovered in the yeare, 1512. by *Juan Ponce de Leon*, afterwards ſeveral expeditions were ſucceſſively made by the *Spaniards*, under divers great Captains as *Lucas Vasquez de Aion*, *Pamphile mervæs Hernando a Sota*, *Luis de Moſcoſo de Alvarado* by the French under the conduct of *Jean Kibauld Rene de Laudoniere Dominique de Gurgues* and others; among their plants there is a tree, deſcribed at large by *Ximenes*, of whoſe leaves the *Indians* make an excellent drinke called *Cacine*, of their Herbs, there is one very much eſteemed, which they call *Apoyomatly* or *Phatziſtranda*, the two cheiſe fortified townes of this Province are St. *Auguſtin*, and St. *Matthieu*, this Province was diſcovered on *Palm-Sunday* which in Spaniſh is called *Pascua de Flores*, whence it took the name of *Florida*.

5 *Nova Francia* lying between to 40 th and 50 th degree of the Arctic-poles Altitude, to which on the North ſide belong thoſe

* Eſtotiland Terra de Labo-rador, Terra Cortereales.

thoſe Countries that lye by the river Canad * together with Terra Nova and ſome other Iſlands already deſcribed in the North Seas, on the South ſide lies that province which is called Accadia, wherein is that famous *Pemptegout* which ſome think to be the ſame with *Norumbegue* the chiefe port towne is called portroyal, the firſt Colonie that was brought into the North part of Nova Francia by the French was under the command of James Quartier ſent by Francis the firſt in the yeare, 1534. afterwards in the yeare, 1603. Peter da Gua Lord of Monts brought another Colonie thither, and obtained the title of Viceroy, after him in the yeare 1606. *Pourtrin-court* made a voyage into the South part, but that part called Cadie came afterwards to have the title of new Scotland, and under that name was given by King James to Sir William Alexander.

6 Virginia or all that part of America which extends it ſelfe from Norumbegua to Charuvoc and which began firſt to be diſcovered by Jean Verazza mao Florentine who was imployed by Francis the firſt, King of France, to diſcover the North parts of America; it containeth New-England new Netherlands, and Virginia it ſelfe commonly ſo called, this part was firſt diſcovered by Sir Walter Rawleigh and afterwards Sir Humphrey Gilbert in the yeare, 1583. having attempted a Plantation in ſome of thoſe parts and periſhing in the deſign, Sir Richard Greenvill about two yeares after took a voiage thither and Landed his men, but returning for England for ſupplies, when he came back thither again, he could heare no newes of the Colony he had left there, nor was it ever known what became of them, the like miſcarriage alſo hapned to thoſe men which were left at Hatorask by Mr. *Jo. White* in the yeare, 1687. The firſt Colony that took firm poſſeſſion in thoſe parts was ſetled there in the year 1606. under the conduct of Captaine Bartholmew Goſnol and Captain Chriſtopher Newport, yet they ſuffered many troubles and miſeries for a great while till at length in the yeare, 1609. they received ſtrong ſuplies out of England which came along with Sir Thomas Day, Sir Thomas Gates, Lord de la Ware and other eminent Perſons, and now divers parts of the Country

Country are well peopled, and great profit is derived from the commodities which *Virginia* produceth, the chiefe of which are Pitch, Tarre, Soapeashes, Rosen, Flax, Cordage Wainscot, Glasse, and such like; The fruits peculiar to this Country are Putchamines, which are a kind of Damosines; Messamines which are a kind of Grapes; Chechinquamins, a sort of fruit somewhat resembling Chesnuts; * Rawcomens somewhat resembling a Goosberry, there groweth also a Berry somewhat like unto Capers, which they call Ocoughtanamnis, they make their bread of a Plant called Mattowna, which groweth like our Bents, having a seed like Rie, there is also a kind of Strawberry called Moracock; Their roots are Tockawoughe, being very good to eate, Wichsacan of great vertue in the healing of wounds, Pocones which asswageth swellings and aches, Musquaspen wherewith they paint their mattes and targets, * they have in great request a sort of Pulse called Assentamen, here are also divers sorts of Beasts different from those of other Countrys, as Aroughcun resembling a Badger, Assapanick which we call a flying Squirrell, *Opassum* a certain Beast having a bagg under her belly, wherein she carrieth and suckleth her young, *Mussascus* which smelleth strong of musk, and resembleth a water Rat, *Utchunquois* a kind of wild Cat. In this Country there are five great Navigable Rivers, which descend toward the left hand, from that large gulfe found out by Captain *John Smith*, vulgarly called the Gulfe of *Chesapeack*, the first river is named *Pawlatan*, by which name the Cassique of that Province through which it runs is called, with whom Captain *Smith* and the *English* had many great transactions, this River receiveth into it divers lesser rivers, as *Quiyoughcohanock*, [about which inhabit the *Warraskoyacks*] *Nandsamund*, *Chickahamania*, and the bay of *Kecoughtan*, the next chiefe river is *Pamaunke*, on the right hand of which lyeth *Werawocomoco*, the chiefe residence of their grand Cassique, the third River is *Toppahannock*, which descends from the Mountaines called *Mannahoacks*, the fourth River is called *Patawomeke*, and the fifth *Pawtuxunt*. The supream of all the Cassiques was called *Powhatan*, to whom the smaller Cassiques

* *Macocquer* a kind of apple, *Lobe de Wingandecaw* described by *Charles de L'ecluse*, *Muttaquesunnauk*, or *Indian* figges.

* *Openawk*, *Kristucpenauck*, *Tsinaw*, *Cascushaw* & *Habascon*.

siques called *Werowances* were subordinate, the places first discover'd by the *English* were *Croatan*, the Isle of *Roanoack*, *Hatoraſk*, and *Secotan*, their chiefe Townes are *James* town, where the Colony was first planted, and *Henry-town*. The chiefe towns of the Natives were *Pomejock*, *Weapemeock*, and *Secota*. On the west side of the great *Virginia Bay*, there lyeth a Province called *Maryland*, on the North side of the River *Patomuck*, and divided from *Virginia* by the said River.

In that part of the continent of *America* which lyeth between *Virginia* and *New-England*, the *Dutch* have a Plantation called *Novelle Belgique* or *New-Netherlands* which was first discovered by *Henry Hudson* an *English-man*, who was sent by the *East India* company of the united Provinces to finde out a passage towards *Tartarie* and *China*, it begins at *Cape Malebar* and extends it selfe Westward as far as *Cape Corneille*, among the Plants of this Country the cheife, are a sort of Turquiebeanes having an admirable variety of colours, the grand river of this Country is *Manhattes*, the chiefe Townes are *New-Amsterdam*, *Hellegat*, *Fort Orenge*, and others.

Thus having briefly toucht upon all the other parts of *America*, I come now to that which was primarily designed, namely a description of the first Discovery, and also of the present state of *New-England*.

A Description of NEW-ENGLAND, and particularly of the Province of MAIN.

THat part of Northern *America* which we call at this day *New-England*, is between the 41 and the 45 degree of Latitude, in the year 16 6. this Country began to be possessed of *English* by publick Authority, there being a grant made by

by King *James* to certain Gentlemen and Merchants, to bring their Colonies both into the Northern and Southern parts, onely it was injoyn'd them to leave a hundred miles of void ſpace between one company and the other, and not to incroach any nearer then the bounds preſcribed. Into the North parts *Henry Chalon* was firſt ſent, who was taken by the *Spaniards*, about the ſame time *Thomas Haman* was ſent by Sir *John Popham* Lord chiefe Juſtice of *England* toward the river of *Sagadehoc* to the ſuccour of *Chalon*, but not finding him, after he had ſcowr'd the coaſt all about, he return'd back again to *England*, afterwards at the expence of the ſaid Sir *John Popham* a hundred men were tranſported to ſettle a Colonie at *Sagadehoc* who ſeated themſelves in a peninſule, which is at the mouth of this river, where they built a fortreſs to defend themſelves from their enemies, which they named St. *George*, the Commander of this Company was *George Popham*, and the Maſter of the Ship *Rawleigh Gilbert*, they attempted to diſcover the river, and met with a wood which was near unto an Iſland, where they eaſily went on ſhore, this place was diſtant from the line about 45 degrees and ſome odde ſcruples, the ſoile is not very fruitfull, although there are many woods, and thoſe full of Oakes, the *Salvages* live much after the ſame faſhion as thoſe in other parts, they are much tormented with an evill ſpirit, which they call *Tanto*, whom they rather fear then honour, in the year 1608. the Governour of the Colonie deceaſing, and a little after him the Lord chiefe Juſtice, who had been the chiefe that had furniſht them with freſh ſupplyes, they abandon'd the Colonie and returned for *England* in thoſe Ships that had been ſent them with ſuccours, at which unexpected return, the Patrons of the deſigne were ſo offended, that for a certain time they deſiſted from their enterpriſes, in the mean while the *French* making uſe of this occaſion, placed Colonies in divers places, untill ſuch time as *Argall* coming from *Virginia* diſturbed their deſignes, overthrew their Colonies and brought away Priſoners all he could lay hold on; not long after Captain *Hobſon* and others were ſet out with very great preparations, and with them two *Salvages* which had

been detained for some time in *England*, whom they thought to make use of, the better to draw the rest of the Natives to their commerce, but in regard that a little before their arrivall, a certain *English-man* named *Hunt*, had brought away from that place 24 of the *Salvages* whom he had by treachery, and under pretence of friendship inticed into his Ship, and as it came afterwards to be known, had sould them to the *Spaniards* in the streights of *Gibraltar*, the *Salvages* from thence contracted so great an animosity toward the *English*, that Captain *Hobson* was constrained to return without doing any thing. In the year 1614 Captain *John Smith* was sent (to fish for Whales, and to seek for Mines of gold and silver) who landed upon the Island of *Monahiggan*, he found some store of Whales, but not those kinde of Whales which afford so much profit by reason of their Oile; the next year being sent again, he fell into the hands of *French Pirates*, who detain'd him Prisoner for a certain time, nevertheless one of the *Salvages* which *Hunt* had sold to the *Spaniards*, hapning to fall into the hands of the *English*, they again conceived new hopes, and having with much difficulty obtain'd a new Patent from the King, they a little after brought a new Colonie into those parts. But before I proceed to the farther mention of the perfecting of this plantation, It will not be amisse to acquaint you with the occasion of the aforementi-on'd Captain *Chaloungs* being sent upon this voyage; after the universall peace concluded between King *James* and all the neighbouring Princes; divers resolute spirits who wanted imployment hunted after adventures abroad, and among those not a few were eager to make farther discoveries into the new World, about which time there hapned to come into the harbour of *Plymouth*, one Captain *Waymouth*, who had been imploy'd by the Lord *Arundel* of *Warder* for the discovery of the North-west passage, this Captain *Waymouth* brought five of the Natives along with him into *England*, of whom great use was made toward this intended designe; My Grand-father Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, who at that time commanded in the Fort and Island of *Plymouth*, took these Natives into his custody, and having kept them full three

yeares

yeares, he made them capable to inform him of all things that were of concernment to the furthering of his deſigne, and to ſet him down what great rivers ran up into the Land, what men of note were ſeated on them, of what power they were, and how ally'd, upon theſe credible informations which the Natives had given him, he ſent away a Ship furniſht with men and proviſions convenient for the ſervice intended under the command of Captain *Henry Challoung*, with whom he ſent two of the Natives to make good the informations they had given him, upon which he grounded his Inſtructions to the Captain and the Maſter of the Ship, ſtrictly injoyning them not to ſwerve from them, but the Captain falling ſick of a Feaver, they were forc't to put in at *S. J. de Porto Rico*, where they ſtaid till his recovery, after which going on in their intended courſe, they were taken by the *Spaniſh* Fleet coming from *Havana*, ſo that this voyage was overthrown and the two Natives loſt. But Captain *Prinne* whom my Lord chiefe juſtice *Popham* diſpatch't away from *Briſtow*, ſoon after the ſending of Captain *Challoung*, arrived happily in thoſe parts, and brought back with him at his return the moſt exact diſcovery of that Coaſt that ever had been gain'd till then, whereupon my Lord chiefe Juſtice and divers other Lords ſpeedily procured his Majeſties Authority for the ſetling of a Plantation in that part of *America*, which was to be undertaken by divers Gentlemen and Merchants of the Weſt of *England*, as the Plantation of *Virginia* was undertaken by thoſe of the City of *London*. it was about the year 1607 when my Lord chiefe Juſtice and his aſſociates of the weſt Country, ſent from *Plymouth* three Saile of Ships under the command of Captain *Popham* Preſident, Captain *Rawleigh Gilbert* and divers other eminent perſons, as I have already mention'd, you have alſo heard how that after the death of Captain *Popham* their Preſident, and of the Lord chiefe Juſtice *Popham*, which was ſoon after, thoſe of the Plantation were ſo diſcourag'd, that notwithſtanding the freſh ſupplyes which had been ſent them, they all with one conſent returned back for *England*, to the great diſcontent of the chiefe Promoters of the deſigne. My Grand-father

(notwithſtanding all theſe diſaſters) was ſo conſtant to his firſt reſolutions, that he became owner of a Ship himſelfe, which he ſent into thoſe parts for further trade and diſcovery, with Mr. *Vines* and ſeverall others of his own ſervants; and this courſe he held for ſome yeares together, at length there came to him one Captain *Harly*, and brought along with him a Native of the Iſland of *Capawike*, called *Erpenow*, by which meanes he conceived new hopes of reviving this long languiſhing deſigne, eſpecially having recover'd *Aſſacumet* one of the *Salvages* formerly ſent with *C. Chaloung*; upon which encouragements, he took care to diſpatch away *C. Harly*, with neceſſaries convenient for ſuch a voyage, the Earl of *Southampton* favouring the deſigne, and furniſhing him with ſome Land-ſouldiers under the command of Captain *Hobſon*, who by reaſon of *Erpenow*'s eſcape, and other diſaſters which befell, was (as I have intimated) before conſtrained, to return back without effecting any thing of moment. In the year 1615. Sir *Richard Hakings* undertook a voyage into thoſe parts by Authority from the Councell of the ſecond Colonie, but by reaſon of the great Warres among the Natives, his obſervations could not be ſuch as might give us any farther light, then what had already been received; but not long after Captain *Dormer* being diſappointed of his meanes to come from the *New-found Land* to *New-England*, took ſhipping for *England*, and came to my Grand-father at *Plymouth*, giving him an accompt what his hopes were to be able to doe him ſervice, if he pleaſed to imploy him; whereupon he diſpatch't him away in his own Ship with the company he had gotten together, appointing him firſt to meet with Captain *Rocraft*, who had been ſent to *New-England* a little before, but hearing that *Rocraft* was gone to *Virginia*, he immediately directed his courſe thither, thinking to have met with him there, but *Rocraft* being dead, and all loſt that ſhould have ſupply'd him, he ſoon made his return, and coming to *Capawike*, he ſet himſelfe aſhore there with all his people, where *Erpenow* the *Salvage* that had formerly made an eſcape, ſeeing him, conſpired with ſome of his fellows to take him Priſoner, which they had

had effected, had he not defended himſelfe with great valour and reſolution, nor did he come off without being wounded in fourteen or fifteen ſeverall places, and thoſe wounds ſo dangerous, that he was forc't to goe to *Virginia* to be cured of them, where he fell ſick and dyed; After he had made ſo many tryalls of the ſtate and commodities of the Country, and of the nature of the people, he thought it expedient to uſe the like care and order for affaires in this Northern Plantation, as the *Virginia* company had done for the Southern, and thereupon he imparted his deſires to ſome of the Lords of the privy Councell, by whoſe favours and meanes, he obtained his Majeſties Royall Charter to be granted according to his warrant to the Sollicitour Generall, the Copie of which is ſet down at large in his own relation; This patent was no ſooner paſt under the great ſeal, but certain of the company of *Virginia* took great exceptions thereat, as conceiveing it to be a matter which tended very much to their prejudice, in ſo much that they made ſeverall complaints to the King, and the Lords of the Councell, who notwithſtanding after many ſerious debates, found no cauſe why there ſhould be any thing revoked of what had been granted, yet they ſtill proſecuted the buſineſſe ſo far, that it was brought to a hearing the next Parliament that ſate, where my Grand-father being ſummoned to appear three or four ſeverall times, he ſtill made anſwer to all ſuch objections as were made by the Houſe againſt him in behalfe of the Company of *Virginia*, wherewith he made no queſtion, but he had ſufficiently ſatisfied the moſt part of the Houſe, for as much as they forbade the Lawyers to ſpeak any more, but his oppoſites uſed ſuch powerfull meanes, that when the Houſes preſented the publique greivances of the Kingdome, that of the patent for *New-England* was the firſt, and which gave him a farther trouble, the Count of *Tilliers*, Embaſſador for the King of *France*, laid claim to thoſe Territories, in behalfe of the King his Maſter, whereunto he made ſo full a reply, that there was no more heard of that claime, the *Dutch* alſo began to trade with the Natives in *Hudſons* river, and ſtood ſo peremptorily upon their tearmes, had not

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ſpeedy complaint been made to the States, who utterly diſown'd the buſineſſe, that their deſigne of intruding upon us, was clearly to be diſcerned; During this controverſie between my Grand-father and the *Virginia* company, divers Families that had retired themſelves into *Holland* for liberty of conſcience, being invited by the ſaid company to become Enterprizers in this Plantation, and willingly accepting the occaſion profer'd, they were ſcarcely well ſetled in the Country ere they perceiveing that the Authority which they had from the *Virginia* company, could not warrant their abode in that place, which they found ſo proſperous and ſo agreeable to them, they made their application immediately to my Grand-father, deſiring him to mediate for them to the Councell of *New-Englands* affaires to ſettle them in that Plantation, which was accordingly performed to their great ſatisfaction, which place was afterwards called *New-Plymouth*, about this time my Uncle Captain *Robert Gorges*, was imployed by the Councell of *New-Englands* affaires, as their Leiſtetenant Generall to regulate the abuſes of divers fiſhermen and other Interlopers, who without order or licence frequented theſe Coaſts; for which his good ſervice, he had aſſigned unto him by a patent from the Councell, all that part of the main Land commonly called *Meſſachuſiack*, ſcituate upon the Northeaſt ſide of the bay of *Meſſachuſett*; Leiftenant Collonell *Norton* likewiſe undertaking to ſettle a Plantation upon the river of *Agomentico*, if my Grand-father pleas'd to bear a part with him, upon which motion he was contented that I my ſelfe ſhould be nominated, together with him and the reſt, whereupon at his interceſſion to the Lords, we obtained a patent among us, of twelve thouſand Acres of Land upon the Eaſt ſide of the river *Agomentico* to my Aſſociates, and twelve thouſand more upon the Weſt ſide to my ſelfe, the Leiftenant Collonell going over with ſome of his Aſſociates to take poſſeſſion of their territories, there was ſent over in my ſtead, my Couzen, Captain *William Gorges*, who had been my Grand-father's Leiſtenant in the Fort of *Plymouth*, with divers Workmen for the building of Houſes, Mills, and all things neceſſary for the ſettlement of

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our deſignes, and we had the more hopes of a happy ſucceſſe of theſe affaires, by reaſon that not far from that place, there had been ſettled ſome yeares before, Mr. *Richard Vines* a ſervant of his, of whoſe care and diligence he had formerly made much triall in his affaires, after the breaking up of the Parliament, by reaſon of ſome diſcontents between the King and ſome of the Members, ſeverall perſons that were diſaffected to Epiſcopall Government made application to the Counſell of *New-England* affaires for the ſetling of a Colony within their limits; whereupon my Lord of *Warwick* writ to my Grand-Father then at *Plymouth*, to give his conſent that a patent might be granted to ſuch as then ſued for it, which he did, ſo far forth as it might not be prejudiciall to the Intereſt of his Sonne *Robert Gorges*, whereupon a Grant was paſſed by his Majeſty, and confirmed under the Great Seal of *England*, by the authority of which, the undertakers went on ſo proſperouſly, that in a ſhort while great numbers reſorted of all ſorts of People, ſo that what he had laboured to bring about before with ſo much paines and ſo little ſucceſſe, was now effected in a high meaſure, but the greateſt inconveniencie was, that this Country proov'd a receptacle for divers ſorts of Sects and Schiſmes which contemn'd the Eccleſiaſticall Government of this Kingdome as it ſtood at that preſent, whereupon it was ordered that none ſhould be ſuffered to paſſe into *New-England*, but thoſe that ſhould take the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, however, daily reports were ſtill brought over of their continued oppoſition to the Authority that was then in being, inſomuch that at laſt my Grand-Father with ſome others were taxed as the Authors of all theſe diſorders, to which he alleadged that although he had earneſtly ſought the planting of thoſe parts, yet theſe things happened very much contrary to his expectation, which anſwer though it ſerved for the preſent, yet it could not wipe away the jealouſie that was entertained of him, whereupon according as he was adviſed he moved thoſe Lords that were the chief actors in the buſineſſe that they might reſign their Grand Patent to the King, and paſſe particular Patents to

themſelves of ſuch parts of the Country along the Sea-Coaſt as might be ſufficient for them to this motion, there being a generall aſſent given by the Lords, and a day appointed for the concluſion thereof, an Act was made for the reſignation of the Patent, allotting to each particular Man their ſeverall bounds, from the uttermoſt Weſt-part began the limits of the Lord of *Mongrave*, and ended at *Hudſon's* River, to the Eaſtward of which River for the ſpace of 60 miles in length, was placed the Duke of *Richmond's* aſſignment, next to him was ſetled the Earle of *Carlile*, next him the Lord *Edward Gorges*, next, the Marqueſſe *Hamilton*, then Captain *John Maſon*, and laſtly my Grand-Fathers bounds extended from the middeſt of *Merimeck* to the great River *Sagadebock* being 60 miles, and ſo up into the Main Land 120 miles; this Province being thus confirmed to him as you have already heard by Patent, he called it by the name of the Province of *Main*, of which I ſhall give you a particular deſcription after I have finiſht that of *New-England* in generall, of which you have already had a brief account of the whole progreſſe of affaires from the firſt diſcovery of it, and what attempts have been made for the plantation of it untill this laſt Age, in which it is grown to be a proſperous and well peopled Colonie,

But before I come to the more exact deſcription of the Country and the commodities thereof, it wil be convenient to proſecute the remainder of the Hiſtory, and to give a breif account of all the moſt materiall paſſages that have hapned within theſe few yeares laſt paſt. In the yeare 1628. after a perfect diſcovery had been made which was cheifely effected by my Grandfathers vaſt charges, and his unwearied paines, & travaile in the buſineſſe, and that a large gap was opened to the free poſſeſſion of that Country. People of all ſorts flocked thither in great numbers, eſpecially ſuch as were diſcontented at the form of Church Government then ſetled in this Nation, and had retired to *Holland* for liberty of conſcience, as hath been before ſpecified; the *Indians* about that time beheld to their great amazment that

blazing

blazing Comet (ſo much noted in *Europe*) which appear'd after Sun-ſetting in their Horizon South-weſt for the ſpace of 30 ſleeps, (for ſo they reckon their daies) after which uncouth ſight, they expected ſome ſtrange things to follow, the whole Nation of the *Meſſachuſetts* having been a little before that affrighted with the arrivall of a ſhip of ours in their bay, wondring exceedingly what ſtrange creature it ſhould be, when they beheld a great thing moving toward them upon the Water, eſpecially when having let fly their arrows at it out of their Canons, thinking to have kill'd it, the Maſter cauſed a peice of Ordnance to be fired, whereby the the poor *Indians* ſtruck with a Pannick feare haſted to the ſhore, but when our men appeared and produced their copper Kettles, they were by degrees invited to trade with us for Beaver skins; the Summer after the blazing ſtar (which moved from the Eaſt to Weſt) even a little before the *Engliſh* removed from *Holland* to *Plimouth* in *England*, there befell a very great mortality among the *Indians*, the greateſt that had ever hapned in the memory of man, or been taken notice of by tradition, laying deſolate the Eaſt, and by the Northern parts the County of *Pockanckie*, *Agiſſawamg*, the *Aberginny* men conſiſting of *Wippanaps*, *Tarantines* and *The Sagamore-ſhips*, or petty Kingdoms of the *Mattachuſetts* the *Nianticks*, *Narrowganſſitts*, & *Pecods*, their Powwows or Doctors were amazed to ſee their Wigwams or ſtreets lie full of dead bodies, and neither *Squantam* their good, nor *Abbamoch* their bad God could help them, which very much facilitated the landing of the *Engliſh* not long after in *Plimouth* Plantation, who comming but with a handfull of men found little or no reſiſtance, being onely ſent to keep poſſeſſion for the brethren who arrived Eight daies after, when the Natives appearing with their bows, and arrows let flye their long ſhafts among them; but one Captain *Miles Standiſh* with his fowling peice ſhot the ſtouteſt *Sachem*, among the *Indians* upon the right arm as he was reaching an arrow from his quiver, whereupon they all fled away with great ſpeed through the woods and thic-

kets, the ſame yeare the Marchant Adventurers in *England* ſent forth ſtore of Servants to provide againſt the wants of that deſert place, amongſt whom came over a mixt multitude, who ſettled themſelves in the boſome of Cape *Anne*, now called *Gloceſter*, and with them came over Mr. *John Jndicate* as Governour in that place, they immediatly began to build a town which is now called *Salem*, where in the yeare 1629. a Church was built and one Mr. *Higginſon* ordained Miniſter, the next yeare being 1630. a new ſupply of men, women and children, with all neceſſary proviſions arrived on the Northſide of *Charles* river neare *Noddells* Iſland, up this river there were ſome other ſmall plantations as at *Gibbions* his Creek, *Blaxtons* Point, and neere *Thomſons* Iſland; the firſt Court was held aboard the *Arabella*, a ſhip which the Company purchaſt in the Honour of the Lady *Arabella* wife to *Iſaac Johnſon* Eſquire, Mr. *John Wintrope* was choſen Governour for that yeare, *Thomas Dudly* Deputy Governour and *Simon Broadſtreet* Secretary. The firſt ſtation they took up was *Charles-town*, where they built ſmall Hutts and pitched ſome tents of cloath, after this long voyage many of the people were troubled with the Scurvey, and ſome of them died, about the ſame time alſo died Mr. *Iſaac Johnſon*, whoſe death was much bewailed; from this place many paſſed over to the South ſide of the river where the Governour, Deputy, and Aſſiſtants held the ſecond Court and where they afterwards erected ſome other towns, ſtill holding correſpondency with *Charles-town* which is built on the North ſide of the river *Charles*, the form of this town in the Frontiſpeice of it reſembleth the head, neck, and ſhoulders of a man, through the right ſhoulder whereof runs the Navigable river of *Miſtick*, which by its neer aproach to *Charles* river in one place make the cheife part of the town a *Peninſula*, it conſiſts of about a hundred and fifty dwelling houſes, many of them beautified with pleaſant Gardens and Orchards: neer the water-ſide is a large Market-place, forth of which iſſue two faire ſtreets, and in it ſtands a large and a well built

Salem.

Charles-town

built Church, over against the Island neare the Sea side stands *Dorchester*, a Frontire-town, water'd with two small rivers, built in form of a Serpent turning its head Northward, it consists of one hundred and forty dwelling houses with Orchards and gardens full of fruit trees. *Dorchester.*

The fourth town is *Boston* the Center and Metropolis of the rest, built in form of a heart, and fortified with two hills on the frontice part thereof, the one having great store of Artillerie mounted thereon, the other having a strong batterie built of whole Timber and filled with Earth, at the descent of the Hill, lies a large Cave or bay, on which the cheife part of this towne is built, over topped with a third Hill, all three like over-topping Towers keeping a constant watch to fore-see the approach of forraign dangers, the cheifest part of this City-like town, is crouded upon the Seabanks, and wharfed out with a great industry and cost, the edifiesc large and beautifull, whose continuall inlargement presageth some sumptuous City. *Boston.*

Between *Boston* and *Dorchester* is situated the town of *Roxbury*, watered with coole and pleasant Springs issuing forth the Rocky Hills, and with small freshets watering the vallies of this fertile town, the form of it resembleth a wedge double pointed, entring between the two above mentioned towns, and in the roome of those swamps and tearing bushes which were there before, they have now goodly Fruit-Trees, fruitfull Fields and Gardens. *Roxbury.*

Between *Salem* and *Charles-Town* is situated the Town of *Lynne*, near to a River whose strong freshet at the end of Winter filleth all her banks, and with a violent torrent vents it selfe into the Sea, this town is almost square, consisting of above a hundred dwelling houses, having also an Iron Mill in constant use, the Church being on a levell Land undefended from the North-West-Wind is made with steps descending into the Earth. *Lynne.*

The 7th Town is called *Water-Town*, situated upon one of the branches of *Charles* River, watered with many pleasant Springs and small [illegible] running like veines throughout *Water-town.*

throughout her body, this town begau by occaſion of Sir *Richard Saltingſtall*, who arriving with ſtore of Cattell and Servants wintered in theſe parts, it conſiſteth of 160 Families; in the year 1631 *John Winthrop* Eſq; was againe choſen Governour, and *Thomas Dudly* Eſq; Deputy-Governour, and the number of Free-Men added was about 83 all which honoured perſons were now in place of Government, in the abſence of bread, the People fed upon fiſh, the Women reſorting once a day as the Tide gave leave, to gather *Muſſels* and *Clambankes*, about this time the *Indians* that lived among them fled to them, for feare of the *Tarratines* a ſort of cruell and ſavage Caniballs, and neer the Town of *Lynne* then called *Sauguſt*, in the very dead of the night, one Lievetenant *Walker* of a ſuddain hearing a great noiſe, and preſently after was ſhot through his Coate and bis Buffe Jacket with two Indian Arrows, that night they ſtood upon their Guard, the next morning they ſent word to other parts who gathered together, and taking councell how to quit themſelves of theſe *Indians*, they agree'd together to diſcharge their great Guns, whoſe redoubling noiſe rattling in the Rocks, caus'd the *Indians* to betake themſelves to flight, the *Autumn* following, the *Indians* (who till then had held a good correſpondency with the *Engliſh*) began to quarrell about the bounds of their Land, but a great Mortality breaking out among the *Indians* who died in great numbers of the diſeaſe commonly called the *Small-Pox*, put an end to that controverſie, there died among the reſt one of the chief Sagamores of the *Mattachuſets* called *Sagamore John*, who before his death was inſtructed in the Chriſtian Faith, and toook care that his two Sons ſhould be nurtured therein.

In the year 1633 the Govnerours before mentioned ſtill governing, there was erected between *Charles-Town* and *Water-Town*, a Town called *New-Town*, ſince named *Cambridge*, in forme like a liſt of Broad-Cloath, reaching to the moſt ſoutherly part of *Merimeck-River*, it hath comely and well ordered ſtreets compleated with the fair building of *Harver Colledge*, this Town was appointed to be the Seat of Government,

Government, but it continued not long: In the year 1634 *Thomas Dudly* Eſq; was choſen Governour, and Mr. *Roger Ludlow* Deputy Governour, the Free-Men added to the Government were two hundred and four.

The 9th town called *Ipſwich*, is ſituated on a faire and delightfull River, Iſſuing forth from a very pleaſant Pond, and afterwards breaking its courſe through a hideous ſwamp of large extent, it lies in the *Sagamoreſhip* or *Earldome* of *Aggawan*, now by the *Engliſh* called *Eſſex*. *Ipſwich.*

Twelve miles from *Ipſwich* near upon the Streames of *Merrimeck-River* is ſituated the 10th Town called *Newberry*: In the year 1635 Mr. *John Haines* was choſen Governour and Mr. *Richard Bellingham* Deputy-Governour, the number of Free-Men added to this little Common-Wealth, were about 145. This year there arrived ſeverall ſhips with great plenty of proviſions and many perſons of good quality came in them, among whom were Sir *Henry Vain*, *Richard Saltingſtal* Eſq; Son to the above-named Sir *Richard Saltingſtal*, Mr. *Roger Harlackenden*, &c. this year the People of *Cambridge* other wiſe called *New-Town*, hearing of a fertile place upon the River *Canecticot* removed thither, and being out of the *Mattachuſets* Patent they erected another Government, called by the Indian name *Canecticot*, being encouraged thereto by the Lord *Say* and the Lord *Brooks*, who built a forreſt at the mouth of the river and called it *Say-Brook* forreſt, paſſing up the river they built a town which they called *Hartford*, divers others from ſeverall parts comming into the Roomes of thoſe that departed from Cambridge town. *Newberry.* *Hartford.*

The 12th Town ſeated upon a faire freſh river (whoſe rivulets are filled with freſh-marſh, and her ſtreames with fiſh, it being a branch of that large river of *Merimeck* *Allwives*) is built in the Inland country and called Concord, it conſiſteth at preſent of above 50. families, their buildings are for the moſt part conveniently placed on one ſtreight ſtream under a Sunny-bank, in a low levell, the People that firſt ſet forth to build this town ſuſtained great hard-ſhip and miſery by reaſon of the uncouth *Concord.*

waies

waies and extremity of the weather, it being the firſt Inland town that was built. South East of *Charles-river*, upon the Sea-coaſt, is ſcituated the town of *Hingham*, the form is ſomewhat intricate to deſcribe by reaſon of the Seas waſting crookes where it beats upon a moultring ſhore, yet in ſome places the ſtreets are compleat, it conſiſteth of about 60. families. In the yeare 1638. Sir *Henry Vaine* was choſen Governer and *John Winthrop* Eſq; Deputy Governer the number of Freemen added about eighty three.

Hingham.

Dukes-bury or Sandwich.

The 15th town is in *Plimouth* Government ſcituate upon the Sea-coaſt firſt named *Dukes-Bury* afterward *Sandwich*, this yeare there was a great controverſy between the Churches of *New-England* and a ſort of ſectaries called *Gortenijts*, In the year 1637. *John Winthrop* Eſquire was choſen governor, and *Thomas Dudly* Eſquire Deputy Governor, the number of Freemen added 125. by the way I have thought fit in this place to give a breif account of the civill and eccleſiaſticall Government of this Country; the cheiſe Court and ſupream Power of the Common-wealth conſiſts of a mixt Magiſtracy part *Ariſtocracy*, part *Democracy*, which are yearly choſen by the Major vote of the Freemen throughout the Country, they have hitherto had about 12. or 13. Magiſtrates in the Colony of the *Mattacuſets*, the other Colonies have not above 5. or 6. they have hither to been volunteers Governing without pay from the people onely the Governer of the *Mattacuſets* hath ſome years 100*l.* allowed him ſome years leſſe out of the ſeverall townes their Deputies were choſen whoſe number was ordinarily between 30 and 40 for their particular officers, theſe are the cheiſe. Auditer Generall for the County, Treaſurer for the County, Secretary for the County, Clark of the Deputies, Survayour General of the Armies. for the Church Government it conſiſts, partly of Presbyterian diſcipline, partly of the congretionall way commonly called Independency.

About this time a cruell and Barbarous Nation of the *Indians* called *Pequods* lying to the Southweſt of the *Mattacuſets* were

were diſcover'd within ſome few miles of *Hartford* town, by one of the *Engliſh*; their comming ſtruck a great terrour into all that inhabited the parts thereabout, but they onely took three Women and return'd, one of them making a violent reſiſtance, had her braines beaten out, the other two they carried away with them, not offering to abuſe their perſons, (as was ſuppoſed they would,) for they eſteemed their own ſhaws being black beyond our women, their chiefe deſigne was to learne of them to make Gun-powder, which ſeeing they could not tell, they looked on their prize as nothing ſo pretious as they jmagin'd; a little after, another *Indian* war threatning the *Engliſh*, they reſolved together to ſend an Embaſſage to *Cannonicus*, chiefe Sachem of the narrow ganſet *Indians*, thereby indeavouring to prevent him from confederating with the *Peaquods*, who, as they had intelligence, were about ſending to him to that purpoſe, *Cannonicus* being grown old, had reſigned the Government to his Nephew *Miantinemo*, a ſtern Man, and of a cruell nature.

The Embaſſadours arriving at his Court, which was about 80 miles from *Boſton*, the *Indian* King gathered together his chiefe Councellours, and having entertain'd them magnificently, and feaſted them royally, gave them audience in his State houſe, where the Sachem to manifeſt the greater ſtate, lay along upon the ground, with all his Nobility ſitting about him, with their legges doubled up, and their knees touching their chin; the *Engliſh* Interpreter having made his ſpeech in the name of the reſt, both *Cannonicus*, and the young King returned very diſcreet anſwers, ſignifying their reſolutions to keep a fair correſpondency with the *Engliſh*, and yet not to fall with the *Peaquods*, who a little after making alſo their addreſſes to the ſame King, he diſſwaded them by many reaſons from making war with the *Engliſh*, and to deliver into their hands thoſe perſons that murthred any of them, the *Peaquods* nevertheleſſe though they ſeemed inclinable to his councell, yet they acted as enemies, for when the *Engliſh* ſent a company of Souldiers into their Country, to treat with them about delivering up the murtherers, they made ſhew of willingneſſe, but ſpying

their advantage, they betook them to their heeles, and as ſoon as the *Engliſh* were returned home, the *Peaquods* not onely inſulted over them in a moſt reviling manner, but alſo blaſphemed their God, whereupon they raiſed freſh Souldiers for the Warre, to the number of fourſcore out of the ſeverall towns in the *Mattachuſets*, and with ſome *Indian* guides they came to their Fort, within which they had pitcht their wigwams, the entrance being on two ſides, with intricate Meanders to enter, at which were placed *Indian* Bowmen, and ſhot the formoſt of the *Engliſh* on the ſhoulder, yet they quickly diſpatcht them, and ruſhed in through the winding ways, and placing themſelves round the wigwams, they made a ſhot with the muzzles of the muſquets down to the ground, on which the *Indians* lying aſleep, were rouzed with very great terrour, and defeated with very little adoe, moſt of them being either wounded, killed, or taken; the *Engliſh* being thus poſſeſt of the firſt victory, ſend their priſoners to the pinnaces, and proſecute the Warre in hand, to the next *Battalia* of the *Indians*, which lay on a hill about two miles diſtant, where they gave them a ſecond overthrow, ſlaying many more of their enemies, the reſt flying to a very thick inacceſſible ſwamp or bogge, were therein beſieged by the *Engliſh*, and skulking up and down, as they ſaw their opportunity, they would make ſhot at them with their arrows, and then ſuddainly fall flat along in the water, at laſt the *Engliſh* finding out a paſſage into the ſwamp, utterly defeated them, and put an end to the war, with the loſſe of few mens lives, and but few wounded.

The ſame year there was a Synod conventedby the Divines of *New-England* at *Cambridge* town, it being the firſt Synod that had been ever called in this Country, it conſiſted of 25 Divines, beſides divers other eminent Perſons, who met together for the ſuppreſſing of errours and ſchiſmes, a Catalogue of the ſeverall errours that had been ſpread in *New-England*, being there produc't to the number of 80, and liberty given to any man to diſpute *pro* & *con*; and none to be charged to be of that opinion, unleſſe he declared himſelfe ſo to be.

About

About this time a new ſupply comeing over into theſe parts, and not finding in the *Mattachuſetts* government any commodious place to ſettle in, they after much ſearch took up a place ſomewhat more ſouthwardly near the ſhalles of *Lapecod*, where they found a commodious harbour for ſhipping, and a fit place to erect a Town in, which they built in a ſhort time, with very fair Houſes, and compleat Streets, and ſhortly after ſeverall others, among which they erected a new Government, which from their firſt frontier Town was called *Newhaven*. *Newhaven.*

The fourteenth Town in the goverment of the *Mattacuſetts* is called *Dedham*, being an Inland town ſcituate about ten miles from *Boſton* in the County of *Suffolk*, well water'd with many pleaſant ſtreames, and abounding with Gardens and fruit-trees, it conſiſts of about a hundred Families, being generally given to Husbandry. *Dedham.*

The fifteenth Town of this government is called *Waymouth* batter'd on the Eaſt with the Seas briny waves, on the Southweſt rocks and ſwamps make it delightfull to the Deer, as the plowable Medow-lands are to the Inhabitants. *Waymouth.*

In the year 1638, *John Winthrop* Eſquire was choſen Governour, *Thomas Dudley* Eſquire Deputy governour, the number of Freemen added 130. Printing was alſo brought over into *New-England* about the ſame time, and about ſix miles from *Ipſwich* Northeaſtward was erected another town called *Rowly*; The fourth day of *June* about two a clock in the afternoon, a generall Earth-quake hapned throughout all the *Engliſh* Plantations, it came from the Weſtern parts, and went the direct courſe Eaſtward; The civill government proceeding to the cenſure of ſeverall Hereticks and erroneous perſons baniſht them to a place more Southward, ſome ſetling themſelves in the Iſland of Providence, others in an Iſland about ſixteen miles diſtant, called *Rode* Iſland; about this time ſeverall well minded people began to erect a Colledge at *Charles* town, to which one Mr. *John Harverd* was very aſſiſtant, and at his death gave a thouſand pound toward it, whence it was call'd *Harverd* Colledge. *Rowly.* *Harverd Colledge.*

In the year of our Lord 1639 *John Winthrope* Eſquire was

choſen Governour, and *Thomas Dudly* Eſquire Deputy Governour, the number of Freemen added were about 83, about this time began the town of *Hampton* in the County of *Norfolk* to be built, it is ſcituate neare the Sea-coaſt, not far from the river of *Merimeck*, the great ſtore of ſalt marſh there did intice the people to ſet down their habitations there. Nor far from this town of *Hampton*, was erected another town called *Salsbury*, ſeated upon the broad ſwift torrent of *Merrimeck* river, it lyeth on the Northern ſide over againſt the town of *Newberry*, the river between them being about halfe a mile broad, but hath an Iſland in the midſt thereof, which makes it the more eaſily paſſable, the ſcituation of this town is very pleaſant, the branches thereof abounding in fair and goodly Meadows, with good ſtore of ſtately timber in many places upon the Uplands.

Hampton.

Salsbury.

In the year 1640 came over a freſh ſupply of people into *New-England*, and finding no place to ſetle in within any of the former erected Colonies, they repaired to a place called *Long-Iſland*, ſevered from the continent of *Newhaven*, about ſixteen miles of the ſalt Sea, being about 120 miles in length, yet but narrow, here the people erected a town called *Southhampton*; the ſame year alſo the town of *Sudbury* began to be built in the Inland Country, it is furniſht with great ſtore of freſh marſh, but lying very low, it is much endammaged with Land-flouds, about this time there was built at Mount *Wount Wolleſtone* by ſome old Planters, and certain Farmers of the great town of *Boſton*, a town named *Braintree*, being the twentieth town built within the *Mattachuſets* Government, it is well peopled, and hath great ſtore of land in tillage, this year alſo was laid the foundation of another Colledge at *Newtown*, otherwiſe called *Cambridge*, being ſcituated upon a ſpacious plain, near a fair navigable river, and environed with many neighbouring towns of note, it is at preſent inlarged by the purchaſe of neighbour-houſes, having a fair hall, convenient ſtudies, and a good Library; the chiefe Benefactour was one Mr. *John Harnes*, who expended about 500 pound towards it, beſides a yearly revenue for the maintenance of a Ferry paſſage, between

Long Iſland.

Southampton.

Sudbury.

Boſton

Boston and *Charles* town; the first president of this Colledge was Mr. *Henry Dunstar*, an able proficient both in the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latine* tongues, and a man prudent in all things that belong to the well ordering and bringing up of youth.

In the year 1641. *Richard Bellingham* was chosen Governour, and *John Endicut* Esq; Deputy Governour, the number of Freemen added, were about 503. the one and twentieth Town erected in the *Mattachusets* government, was upon the Northern cape of the bay, called *Cape Anne*, at first peopled with Fisher-men, till one Mr. *Richard Blindman* coming from green harbour, a place in *Plymouth Patten*, with some few people of his acquaintance setled here, built a Town, and named it *Glocester*; there is also scituate upon *Puscataque* river, to the Northeast of *Boston*, a town called *Dover*, the people whereof being out of any of those Colonies mention'd, hearing of the prosperity of the *Mattachusets* Patten, desired greatly to submit themselves to their protection and government; they have here a good quantity of Meadow land, and good ground for *Indian* corn. *Glocester.* *Dover.*

In the year 1642. was erected the three and twentieth town, called *Wooburn*. *John Winthrop* Esquire was chosen Governour, and *John Endicut* Esquire Deputy Governour, the number of Free-men added, were about 1232.. *Wooburn.*

The year following, being the year 1643. the same Governours were again chosen, the number of Free-men added, were about 87. this year the four Colonies, namely the *Mattachusets*, *Plimouth*, *Canectico*, and *New haven*, taking into consideration the many Nations that were on all sides of them, as the *French*, *Dutch*, *Jewes*, and Native *Indians*; as also how the three first were to lay claim to lands they never had any right to, and the last to be continually quarrelling and contending, where they saw any hopes of prevailing, and likewise how that though there were four severall Colonies, yet Religion had already united them, hereupon by Commissioners sent from the severall Colonies, they concluded a firm confederation to assist each other in all just and lawfull Wars, this confederacy being ended, there came in certain *Indian* Sachems, and submitted to the *English* government,

vernment, as *Pomham*, *Soccananocoh*, *Miantonemo*, and *Uncas*, but between theſe Princes aroſe a very hot quarrell, which the *Engliſh* ſought by all meanes to quench, but could not, it being fomented, as is ſuppos'd by ſome vagabond *Engliſh*, who for their crimes were baniſht from their complices at *Rode* Iſland, the Ringleader being one *Samuel Gorton*, the broacher of thoſe hereſies before mention'd, theſe *Gortonits*, as is ſaid lent *Miantonemo* a corſelet for ſafeguard of his Perſon, *Uncas* was Prince of *Forr*, whoſe life *Miantonemo*, though a much more potent Prince, and a very auſtere man, ſought to take away by Treachery, hiring a young man of the *Peaquod* Nation to murther him, as the following ſtory renders ſuſpected; for one dark evening, this Sachem paſſing from one *Wigwam* to another, was ſhot through the arm with an arrow, but yet recovering the palace, he had the arrow pul'd out, and his wound cured, they young man who was ſuſpected, was examin'd how he came by that great ſtore of *Wampumpeage* which he had, and not being able to give a good account, and immediately flying to *Miantonemo*, it increaſed the ſuſpition, which cauſed *Uncas* to complain to the *Engliſh* at a generall Court, which they held at *Boſton*, hereupon the young man was examin'd in the preſence of *Miantemo*, who came thither with his attendance, but the young man tutour'd, as is ſuppos'd before hand, by *Miantemo*, pretended that *Uncas* had injoyn'd him to faigne that he was hir'd by *Miantemo* to kill him, but they not beleiveing this tale, upon farther examination of him in private, concluded he had done the fact, nevertheleſſe they let him depart with *Miantemo*, adviſing him to ſend him home to *Uncas*, but he inſtead of returning him, cut off his head, and forthwith gather'd an Army of a thouſand men, to fight with *Uncas*, who met him with halfe the men, the battell being joyn'd, the *Narroganſets*, though far the greater multitude, were beaten by the *Mawhiggins*, through the valour of *Uncas* their Prince, who ſought to perfect his victory by poſſeſſing himſelfe of the perſon of their Prince, which he effected, putting his life guard to flight, and taking hold of the Sachem himſelfe, carried him victoriouſly away to the town of *Hartford*, deſiring

ſhing to have advice of the united Colonies, what to doe with his Priſoner, but the Commiſſioners having had proofe of *Miantonemo*'s treachery toward his Prince, and of falſifying his word with them, adviſed *Uncas* to put him to death, but not to exerciſe that barbarous cruelty, which is uſuall among them in ſuch caſes, the Sachem upon this advice, not many yeares after pretended to remove *Miantemo* to a ſafer place of cuſtody, and by the way caus'd him to be executed, his ſubjects and kindred were troubled at his death, but the leſſer Princes his neighbours over whom he had tyrannized, rather rejoyc't at it; about this time ſome *Engliſh* that inhabited thoſe parts among the *Indians* by their permiſſion, deſired to have the benefit of the *Mattachuſets* government, as they of *Dover* had done before, and upon the governments condeſcending, they had deſigned to have ſetled there, and to have built a Town, but the *Gortonists* forbidding them to plant there, and doing them certain injuries, they complained to the Governour and Deputy, who yſſuing out their warrants, ſummoned them to appear, but they refus'd, and contemned their authority, after this they ſent two meſſengers on purpoſe to perſwade them, but *Samuel Gorton* the ringleader of them, gave the Meſſengers a peremptory refuſall, and as ſoon they were gone, he writ a pamphlet full of deriding expreſſions againſt the Government, mocking alſo at the Sacraments, and at the myſteries of the *New Teſtament*, whereupon at length the Governours ſent a party of men well armed to apprehend him, and the reſt of his company, they ſtood it out as long as they could, but at laſt they were taken, (all but two or three that ran away,) they ſtood peremptorily to what they had written, but their greateſt puniſhment was to be confind to certain towns for a few months, and afterwards to be baniſht.

In the year 1644. *John Endicut* Eſquire was choſen Governour, and *John Winthrope* Eſquire Deputy Governour, the number of Freemen added, was about 145. there was alſo ordained one Generall Officer in time of War, under the name of a Major Generall, the firſt that was choſen to this office was *Thomas Dudly* Eſquire; about this time *Reading*

the

the four and twentieth Town of the *Mattachuſets* was built, it is well water'd and ſcituated about a great pond, having two Mills, a ſaw Mill, and a corn Mill, which ſtand upon two ſeverall ſtreames, a little after was built the ſix and twentieth Town in this Colonie, called *Wenham*, ſcituate between *Salem* and *Ipſwich*, it is very well water'd, as moſt Inland Towns are, and the people live altogether upon Husbandry.

In the year 1645. *Thomas Dudly* Eſquire was choſen Governour, and *John Winthrop* Eſquire Deputy Governour, the number of Freemen added was 56. alſo *John Endicut* Eſquire was choſen Major Generall for this year, about this time was built the town of *Havervill* upon the river of *Merimeck*. This year the ſons of old *Cannonicus*, their Father being dead, began to fall into hot contentions with their neighbours, and being forbidden by the united Colonies, they did not ſtick to threaten wars to the *Engliſh* alſo, whereupon the Commiſſioners raiſed an Army of horſe and foot out of the Colonies, and made Major Generall *Edward Gibbons* Commander in chiefe over them, but the *Indians* hearing of this preparation, ſent ſome of their chiefe Nobility to the Commiſſioners of the united Colonies, who were aſſembled at *Boſton*, to treat about a peace, to which the Commiſſioners agreed, upon condition they ſhould pay part of the charges of the war intended, and that they ſhould ſend four of their Sons for Hoſtages, till the whole ſum was paid, and the hoſtages being ſent back before the *Wapom* was all paid, the two Princes *Peſicus* and *Mexanimo* upon the ſending a company of armed men to demand it, ſent the remainder of the money.

About this time one Mr. *Pinchin*, having out of deſire to improve his eſtate by trading with the *Indians*, ſetled himſelfe in a place very remote from any of the towns of the *Mattachuſets* Colonie, yet under their government, and great ſtore of people ſtill reſorting to him, they at laſt erected a town upon the river *Canectico*, calling it *Spring-field*, being the ſeven and twentieth Town of the *Mattachuſets* government, it is very fitly ſeated for a Bever trade with the *Indians*,

in

in regard it is situate upon this large Navigable River, and upon some Rivulets of the same.

In the year 1646 *John Winthrop* Esquire was chosen Governour, *Thomas Dudly* Esquire Deputy Governour, the number of Free-Men added 72. This year the General Court of the *Mattachusets* Government taking into consideration the many heresies that were daily broached, a second Synod was convented by them at the Town of *Cambridge*, wherein severall disputations were held about Religion, by which having agreed on all matters with a full concurrence of the assembly they were ordered to be put in Print. About the latter end of this year, appeared two *Parelij* or Images of the Sun, with some other strange Apparitions of Light about them like a Rain-Bow with the heele up-ward: This yeare the General Court appointed a Committee of divers Persons to draw up a body of the laws for the well ordering this Common-Wealth, and to the end that they might be most agreeable to the Rule of Scripture, in every County there was appointed two Magistrates, two Ministers, and two able Persons from among the People, who having provided such a competent number as was fit, with those formerly enacted, new amended, they presented them to the General Court, where they were again perused and amended, and then another Committee chosen to bring them into form, and present them to the Court again, who in the yeare following pass'd an Act of confirmation upon them, so that in the yeare 1648 they were Printed.

In the year 1647 *John Winthrop* Esquire was chosen Governour, *Thomas Dudly* Esquire Deputy-Govrenour; *John Endicut* Esq; Major Generall, the number of Free-Men added was about 85. This year divers persons of quality ventured their estates upon an Iron work which they began at *Braintree*, which profited the owners little, but rather wasted their stock, in the price of labor was double or triple to what it was in *England*.

In the year 1648 the same Magistrates were againe chosen, the number of Free-Men added was about 94. This year was founded the Town of *Haverhill*, about a mile or *Haverhill.*

two from the place where the River of *Merimeck* receives its branches into it selfe, hard upon the River *Shawshin* which is one of her three chiefe heads. Not long after the Town of *Malden* was built by certain people that came out of *Charles-Town*, these two Towns being severed the one from the other by the large River of *Mistick*, also at the town of *Boston*, by reason of the popularity thereof, being too many to meet in one assembly, they built another Church or Meeting-House, the North-East part of the Town being separated from the other by a narrow stream cut through a neck of Land by industry, whereby that is become an Island.

Malden.

These were all the Towns of any account that were erected in *New-England* from the first beginning of that Plantation untill the year 1648. It will not be a miss now to acquaint you with the manner of their proceeding in the erecting of their Towns, which was thus; Every Town that was to be built had its bounds fixed by the General Court, the Grant was to 7 Men of good and honest report, upon condition that within two year they build Houses for habitation thereon, and so go on to make a Town thereof upon the act of the Court, these seven Men have power to give and grant Out-Lands unto any persons who are willing to take up their dwellings within the said Precinct, and to be admitted to all common Priviledges of the said Town, giving them such an ample portion both of Meadow and Up-Land, as their stock of Cattell and Hands were like to improve, yet such as were any way unfit for civill Society were not admitted to injoy any Free Hould, untill they did mend their manners; These 7 Men ordered and disposed of the Streets of the Town as might be best for improvement of Land, they refus'd not Men for their Poverty, but according to their ability, were helpfull to the poorest sort, in building up their Houses and distributed to them Land accordingly, the poorest had six or 7 Acres of Meadow, and about 25 of Up-Land. As for their Military Affaires, the Governour and Magistrates for the time being, are the Standing Councell as well for War as Peace,

and

and either they or the General Councell, may appoint any one whome they ſhall think fit, to the office of Major Generall of the four Counties, namely *Suffolk*, *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, and *Norfolk*, into which the Government is divided, each hath a Regiment belonging to it, over whom the chief Commander is onely a Sergant Major, ſo that to every particular City or Town there belongeth a band or company of Souldiers, moreover this Country aboundeth at preſent, with all things neceſſary for the commodiouſneſſe of humain life, and through the Bleſſing of *GOD*, and the Induſtry of the Inhabitants, that Soile bringeth forth all ſorts of Graines which are uſual among us, and in as great plenty, likwiſe all kindes of Trades and Manufactures have been there of late very much improv'd.

There are in *New-England*, 25. conſiderable Havens, many of which are capable of above 500. Ships, ſome of a thouſand, the principall ſeat of the *Salvages* is near *Penobſcot* toward the North, along the Southern coaſt lie *Macadacut*, *Segocket*, *Pemmaquid*, *Sagadahoc*, *Nusconcus*, *&c.* where ſeverall Nations of them inhabit, the cheife of which are *Segetago*, *Pabtiuntanuck*, *Pocopaſſum*, *Taughtanacagnet*, *Naſſaque*, *Maſhecoſqueck*, *Wawrigueck*, *Paſſaranack & their Allies the Aucociſco*, *Accominticus Paſſataquack*, and others all which differ very little one from another in language & manners, and although they are divided into many provinces and particular Lordſhips, yet the *Beſſabees*, which are ſeated along the banks of the river *Penobſcot*, are the moſt conſiderable of all the reſt. The *Mattabuntes* inhabit two Iſlands full of Gardens and pleaſant fields, about a League diſtant from the continent. The *Maſſachuſets* inhabiting the middle of the Country, are a people of a very large ſize, and differ from the reſt of the *Salvages* both in language; cuſtomes and manner of commerce, they have among them great plenty of *Beavers*, and *Otters*. On the Eaſtern coaſt are the *Tarentines* being Allies to the *French*, and having continuall Warres with the *Beſſabees*, which inhabit on the other ſide, a little farther the Cape *Traghizanda*, otherwiſe called *Champlain*, St. *Lovis*, and by the Natives *Wyngaerdſhoeck*,

shoots it selfe into the Sea by a long neck, before which lie three Islands vulgarly called *Turks-heades*, from the fishing of this Country a great revenue may be drawn; in the Months of *March*, *April*, *May*, *June*, there are caught great quantites of Codfish, and in *May*, *June*, *July*, and *August*, as great a number of Sturgeons, and likewise an incredible multitude of Herrings. The Earth brings forth of its own accord divers sorts of trees, as *Oakes*, *Cedars*, *Pines*, *Pitch-trees*, *Aromatick-Canes*, *Sassafras*, &c. and among their fruit trees, the cheifest are Mulberries, Wallnuts, Filberds, Damsins, Chesnuts, Vines, Raspisses, Gooseberries, Strawberries, of those Fruits that grow from the seed, Melons, *Ginny* Beanes, Pease, and Maiz, also a sort of *Hemp*, of which the Natives make their nets; likewise besides that kind of Grain which the *Savages* were wont to sow, those that have been brought over from these parts, thrive very well in that soyle, the Merchants also make very great profit of a certain precious Grain named *Alkermes*, which they sell at a very high price; this Country is very commodious for Saltpits, and for Birds and Beasts, there is no Country in the World that yeilds, either better or in greater abundance; these Birds which are there in greatest numbers are Turkycocks, Partridges, Swans, Cranes, Geese, Ducks, and especially when Strawberries, begin to be ripe. Of Harts and other the like sort of beasts there are a great number, which bring forth sometimes 3. or 4. Fawnes which is a remarkeable sign of the goodnesse of the Ayr and the soile.

There is a certain kind of Beast, frequent in these Countries, which the *Savages* call *Mosse*, of the bigneſse of an Oxe having the head of a Hart with large Horns, which they change every yeare, the neck like that of a Hart, the hair short from the neck all along the back, a loose skin hanging under the throat, the legges long with great feet after the manner of Cows, the taile a little longer then the taile of a Deer, the flesh is of a very good tast which the *Savages* keep a long time dried in the wind

the

the hide of it is as thick and ſolid as the hide of a beef being profitable for many uſes, theſe Beaſts are found in great aboundance in an Iſland near the firm land called by the Engliſh Mount *Manſel*, where the *Savages* take them in this manner ; after they have kindled a great many fires, they beſet the Woods, and chace them towards the Sea, into which they caſt themſelves of their own accord, then they purſue them with their Canow's and kil them ; there is no doubt but this Beaſt might be made very ſerviceable to man with a little paine and induſtrie, heare are divers things beſides, which yeild great profit by way of traffick, as ſeverall ſorts of fiſh the skins of *Beavers*, *Otters*, black *Foxes*, *Martins*, and ſuch other like Beaſts ; alſo *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Iron*, *Boards*, and all ſorts of materialls, as alſo *Pitch*, both hard and liquid, which is there made, is a very profitable commodity, in fine we have not any thing brought either out of *France*, or *Germanie*, through the ſound of *Denmark*, which may not be had here with a little labour ; it is not unknown that Amber-greece, hath been ſometimes found there upon the Seaſhore, and there is no ſmall hopes, alſo of the finding of Pearle.

This Country being ſcituate in the midſt of the temperate zone, in the ſpace between the Artick circle, and the Tropick of *Cancer*, one would think it ſhould injoy the ſame temperature of Ayr, as *France*, and ſome part of *Italy*, but we find the contrary, for that part which borders upon the Sea, is of colder Ayr, partly by reaſon of the nearneſſe of the Sea, the mounting of whoſe waves, break the reflexion of the Sun beames, partly by reaſon of the abundance of vapours, which mounting upward abate the ardour of them, but the more inland parts of the Country are indifferently warme, and hath been found by certain experience that thoſe Countries which look toward the riſing of the Sun, are colder then thoſe which lie toward the Weſt or Sun-ſetting, and thoſe which have the evening windes on them are warmer then thoſe which have the morning windes, which being ſo, it fol-

lowes that the temperature of the Ayr in thoſe regions is moſt proper and peculiar to the bodies of thoſe of our Nation, who being accuſtomed to a climate ſomewhat temperate, are neither able to indure extremity of cold, nor immoderate heat, and thus much I thought fit to publiſh concerning *New-England*, in diſcourſe, beſides the relation of all my Grand-Fathers proceedings for the effecting of what he ſo long aim'd at, namely the ſetling plantations in thoſe parts, I have likewiſe given a very exact account of the Country, deſcribed both the ſcituation, the temperature of the climate the fertility of the ſoile, the nature and qualities of the people, the traffick and commodities the Country affordeth, in a more exact and methodicall manner, then hath hitherto been performed by any others, I ſhall now proceed to a breife deſcription of the provinces of *Laconia*, and *Main*, which is that of *New-England*, which fell to my Grand-Fathers ſhare among the reſt of the Patentees, wherein though I have already given a ſurvey of the whole region in Generall, yet they being a conſiderable part of it; I ſhall not want matter to ſpeak ſomething materiall concerning theſe two provinces in particular.

A Breife Deſcription of *Laconia*, a Province in NEW-ENGLAND.

AMong divers Plantations of the Engliſh happily founded in *New England*, is a province to the Landward named *Laconia* ſo called by reaſon of the great lakes therein, but by the ancient inhabitants thereof it is called the Country of the *Iroquois*.

It lies between the latitude of 44. and 45. degrees having the rivers of *Sagadebock* and *Myrameck* on the Sea coaſt of *New England* Southerly from it, into each of which rivers there is a ſhort paſſage frequented by the *Savages*, inhabiting neare the lakes, alſo it hath the great lakes which tend towards *California* in the South Sea on the Weſt thereof, on the North Eaſt is the great river of *Canada*, into which the ſaid river diſgorgeth it ſelfe by a fair large river well repleniſht with many fruitfull Iſlands; the Ayr thereof is pure and wholſome, the Country pleaſant having ſome high Hills full of goodly forreſts and faire vallies and plaines fruitfull in Corn, Vines, Cheſnuts, Wallnuts, and infinite ſorts of other fruits; large rivers well ſtored with fiſh, and invironed with goodly Meadows full of Timber trees.

One of the great lakes is called the lake of *Trequois* which together with a river of the ſame name running into the river of *Canada* is Sixty or Seventy leagues in length.

In the lake are 4 fair Iſlands, which are low and full of goodly Woods and Meadows, having ſtore of game for hunting, as Stagges, Fallow-Deer, Elkes, Roe-Bucks, Beavers, and other ſorts of Beaſts which come from the Main Land to the ſaid Iſlands, the Rivers which fall into the lakes have in them good ſtore of Beavers, of the skins of which Beaſts, as alſo of the Elkes, the Salvages make their chiefeſt Traffique.

The ſaid Iſlands have been inhabited heretofore by the Savages, but are now abandoned by reaſon of their late wars one with another, they contain 12 or 15 leagues in length, and are ſeated commodiouſly for habitation in the midſt of the lake, which abounds with divers kindes of wholſome Fiſh.

From this lake run two rivers South ward which fall into the Eaſtern and Southern Sea coaſt of *New England*.

Into this lake there went many years ſince certain French of *Quebeck* who ſided with the *Algovinquins* with the help of their Canow's, which they carried the ſpace of 5 miles

over

over the impoſſible falls, to fight a battaile in revenge of ſome former injuries done by the *Troquois* to the *Algonquins* who had the victory, for which cauſe the French have been ſo hated ever ſince by the nation of the *Troquois*, that none of them durſt ever appear in any part of that lake, but their Beavers and other trade ſaid to be 16000 Beavers yearly, is partly ſould to the Dutch who trade with the weſt end of the ſaid lake over land by Horſes, from their Plantation upon *Hudſon*'s River, and another part is conceived to be purchas'd by the *Hiroons*, who being Newters, are friends both to the one and the other, and theſe *Hiroons* bring down the greateſt part of all the River of *Canada*. The way over Land to this great lake from the Plantation of *Paſcataway*, hath been attempted by Captain *Walter Neale* once Governour, at the charges of my Grand-Father, Captain *Maſon* and ſome Merchants of *London*, and the diſcovery wanted one days journy of finiſhing, becauſe their victualls were ſpent, which for want of Horſes they were enforced to carry with their armes, and their cloathes upon their backs, they intended to make a ſettlement for trade by Pinnaces upon the ſaid lake, which they reckon to be about 90 or 100 miles from the Plantation over Land.

The People of the country are given to hunting of Wilde Beaſts, which is their chiefeſt food.

Their armes are bows and arrows, their armour is made partly of Wood and partly of a kinde of Twiſted Stuffe like Cotton Wool.

Their meat is flowre of *Indian* Corn, of that Countrys growth ſodden to Pap, which they preſerve for times of neceſſity when they cannot hunt.

This Province of *Laconia*, however known by a diſtinct name, is included within the Province of *Main*, which offers it ſelfe next to our conſideration.

Of

Of the Province of MAIN.

ALL that part of the continent of *New-England* which was allotted by patent to my Grand-Father Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, and to his Heires, he thought fit to call it by the name of the *Province of Main*. It takes its beginning at the entrance of *Paſcataway-Harbour*, and ſo paſſeth up the ſame into the River of *Newichwaveck* and through the ſame unto the fartheſt head thereof, and from thence North-Weſt-wards for the ſpace of one hundred and twenty miles, and from the mouth of *Paſcataway-Harbour* aforeſaid, North-Eaſt-wards along the Sea-coaſt to *Sagadabock*, and up the River thereof to *Kynebequy* River, even as far as the head thereof, and into the land North-Weſt-wards for the ſpace of 120 miles, to theſe territories are alſo adjoyned the North halfe of the Iſles of *Sholes*, together with the Iſles of *Capawock* and *Nautican*, as alſo all the Iſlands and Iſlets lying within five leagues of the Main, all along the Sea-coaſt between the aforeſaid Rivers of *Paſcataway* and *Sagadabock*, he no ſooner had this Province ſettled upon him, but he gave publique notice that if any would undertake by himſelfe and his aſſociates, to tranſport a competent number of Inhabitants, to plant in any part of his limits, he would aſſigne unto him or them ſuch a proportion of land as ſhould in reaſon ſatisfie them, reſerving onely to himſelfe ſome ſmall high rent, as 2ˢ or 2ˢ--6ᵈ for 100 acres *per annum*, and if they went about to build any Town or City, he would endow them with ſuch Liberties and Immunities, as ſhould make them capable

to govern themselves within their own limits according to the liberties granted to any Town or Corporation within this Realm of *England*, and as for others of the meaner sort that went as Tenants, that they should have such quantities of Land assign'd them as they were able to manage, at the rate of 4^{d} or 6^{d} an Acre, according to the nature or situation of the place they settle in. As for the division of the Province and the form of Government which he intended to establish, he first divided the Province into severall parts, those he subdivided into distinct Regiments, East, West, North, and South, those again into severall Hundreds, Parishes and Tithings, and these to have their severall Officers to govern according to such Laws as should be agreed upon by publick assent of the Free-Houlders, with the approbation of himselfe or Deputy, and the principall Officers of the Publique State.

The settled Government for the Generall State to whom all appeales were to be made, and from whom all Instructions for the Publique Welfare were to issue, were to consist of himselfe or his Deputy, who was to be chosen every three yeare by himselfe with the advice of his Councell: Next a Chancellour for the determination of all causes; A Treasurer to whome the care of the Publique Revennue was to be committed; A Marshal whose office was to over-see the Regiments and to provide Men for Publick Service; An Admiral to take care of all Maritime Affaires, to whom a Judge of the Admiralty was to be joyn'd to determine all Maritime Causes; A Master of the Ordnance, to looke to the Publique Armes and Ammunition; A Secretary to receive intelligence, and to acquaint himselfe or Deputy therewith. To these belong all their severall Officers and Ministers for the execution of all matters proper to their severall places.

The chief Town of this Province is called *Gorgiana*, which is govern'd by a Mayor, the rest are onely inconsiderable Villages or Scattered Houses; but I doubt not after the government of *New-England* comes once to be thorowly setled,

and

and good Encouragement given to Adventurers and Planters, but it will prove a very flouriſhing place and be repleniſht with many faire Townes and Cities, it being a Province both fruitfull and pleaſant.

Thus have I not onely briefly run over all the *New World*, but alſo more eſpecially treated of our Northern Plantations of *America*, wherein if I have not inſiſted ſo largely upon particulars as others have done, yet at leaſt I have furniſh'd the READER with a much greater variety of memorable things, and that with a clearer Method than hitherto hath been obſerv'd, a work not altogether unprofitable, and which if it finde a handſom reception among the more ingenuous ſort of Men, I ſhall not think my Labour to have been ill beſtowed.

FINIS.

A BRIEFE NARRATION OF THE Originall Undertakings OF THE ADVANCEMENT OF PLANTATIONS Into the parts of AMERICA.

Especially,

Shewing the begining, progress and continuance of that of

New-England.

Written by the right Worshipfull, Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* Knight and Governour of the Fort and Island of *Plymouth* in *DEVONSHIRE.*

LONDON:
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CHAPTER I.

OF THE First Seisin Possession AND NAME OF VIRGINIA.

THat Sir *Humphrey Gilbert*, and Sir *Richard Grenvile*, and many others, Noble spirits of our Nation attempted to settle a Plantation in the parts of *America*, in the Reigne of Queen *Elizabeth* is sufficiently published in the painfull collections of Mr. *Hackluit*, together with the variable successes, of those undertakers of whose labour and charge there remained no other fruit then the Primor seisin and royal possession taken thereof, as of right belonging to the Crown of

of *England*, giving it the name of *Virginia*, in the memory and Honour of that Virgin Queen, the wonder of her Sex; by whose Authority those attempts took their first life, and dyed not till the actors ended their daies, and their cheife supporters, and advancers tryed with so many fruitlesse attempts and endlesse charge without hope of profit to follow for many ages to come; so that, that attempt had its end, as many others since that of greater hopes and better grounded, but what shall we say? As nothing is done but according to the time fore decreed by Gods sacred Providence, so doth he provide wherewith to accomplish the same in the fulnesse of it, but the mirror of Queens being summoned to the possession of a more Glorious Reigne, left her terrestriall Crown to her Successor *James*, the Sixth of *Scotland*, to whom of right it did belong.

CHAPTER II.

The reasons and meanes of renewing the undertakings of Plantations in America.

THis great Monarch Gloriously ascending his Throne, being borne to greatnesse above his Ancestors, to whom all submitted as to another *Salomon*, for wisedome and justice, as well as for that he brought with him another Crown, whereby those Kingdomes that had so long contended for rights and liberties, perhaps oft times pretended rather to satisfie their present purposes, then that justice required it; But such is the frailty of humane nature as not to be content with what we possesse, but strives by all meanes to enthrall the weaker that is necessitated

to

to prevent the worſt, though by ſuch meanes ſometimes to their greater ruine; With this Union there was alſo a generall peace concluded between the State, and the King of *Spaine*, the then onely enemy of our Nation and Religion, whereby our Men of war by Sea and Land were left deſtitute of all hope of imployment under their owne Prince; And therefore there was liberty given to them (for preventing other evils) to be entertained as Mercenaries under what Prince or State they pleaſed; A liberty granted upon ſhew of reaſon, yet of a dangerous conſequence, when our friends and Allyes that had long travelled with us in one and the ſame quarrell, ſhould now finde our ſwords ſharpned as well againſt, as for them; Howſoever reaſon of State approved thereof, the World forbore not to cenſure it as their affections led them, others grew jealous what might be the iſſue, eſpecially when it was found that by ſuch liberty the ſword was put into their hands, the Law had prohibited them the uſe; Some there were not liking to be ſervants to forreigne States, thought it better became them to put in practice the reviving reſolution of thoſe free Spirits, that rather choſe to ſpend themſelves in ſeeking a new World, then ſervilely to be hired but as Slaughterers in the quarrels of Strangers; This reſolution being ſtronger then their meanes to put it into execution, they were forced to let it reſt as a dreame, till God ſhould give the meanes to ſtir up the inclination of ſuch a power able to bring it to life; And ſo it pleaſed our great God that there hapned to come into the harbour of *Plymouth* (where I then commanded) one Captain *Waymouth* that had been imployed by the Lord *Arundell* of *Warder* for the diſcovery of the North-weſt paſſage.

But falling ſhort of his Courſe, hapned into a River on the Coaſt of *America*, called *Pemmaquid*, from whence he brought five of the Natives, three of whoſe names were *Manida*, *Skettwarroes*, and *Taſquantum*, whom I ſeized upon; they were all of one Nation, but of ſeverall parts, and ſeverall Families; This accident muſt be acknowledged the meanes under God of putting on foote, and giving life to all our Plantations, as by the enſuing diſcourſe will manifeſtly appeare.

CHAPTER III.

Of the uſe I made of the Natives.

AFter I had thoſe people ſometimes in my Cuſtody, I obſerved in them an inclination to follow the example of the better ſort; And in all their carriages manifeſt ſhewes of great civility farre from the rudeneſſe of our common people; And the longer I converſed with them, the better hope they gave me of thoſe parts where they did inhabit, as proper for our uſes, eſpecially when I found what goodly Rivers, ſtately Iſlands, and ſafe harbours thoſe parts abounded with, being the ſpeciall marks I levelled at as the onely want our Nation met with in all their Navigations along that Coaſt, and having kept them full three yeares, I made them able to ſet me downe what great Rivers ran up into the Land, what Men of note were ſeated on them, what power they were of, how allyed, what enemies they had, and the like of which in his proper place.

CHAPTER IV.

Captain Henry Challoung ſent to make his reſidence in the Countrey till ſupplyes came.

THoſe credible informations the Natives had given me of the condition and ſtate of their Countrey, made me ſend away a Ship furniſhed with Men and all neceſſaries, proviſions

proviſions convenient for the ſervice intended under the command of Captain *Henry Challoung*, a gentleman of a good Family, induſtrious, and of fair condition, to whom I gave ſuch directions and inſtructions for his better direction as I knew proper for his uſe, and my ſatisfaction, being grounded upon the information I had of the Natives, ſending two of them with him to aver the ſame, Binding both the Captain his Maſter, and company ſtrictly to follow it; Or to expect the miſcarriage of the Voyage to be laid unto their Charge, Commanding them by all meanes to keep the northerly gage, as high as Cape Britton, till they had diſcovered the Maine, and then to beate it up to the Southward, as the Coaſt tended, till they found by the Natives they were neer the place they were aſſigned unto; Though this were a direction contrary to the opinion of our beſt Sea-men of theſe times; yet I knew many reaſons perſwading me thereunto, as well as for that I underſtood the Natives themſelves to be exact Pilots for that Coaſt, having been accuſtomed to frequent the ſame, both as Fiſhermen and in paſſing along the ſhoare to ſeek their enemies, that dwelt to the Northward of them; But it is not in the wit of Man to prevent the providence of the moſt High.

For this Captain being ſome 100 leagues of the Iſland of *Canara*, fell ſick of a Feaver, and the windes being Weſterly, his company ſhaped their courſe for the *Indies*, and coming to *St. John De Porteriko*, the Captain himſelfe went a ſhoare for the recovery of his health, whiles the Company took in water, and ſuch other proviſion as they had preſent uſe of, expending ſome time there, hunting after ſuch things as beſt pleaſed themſelves; That ended, they ſet their courſe to fall with their owne height they were directed unto; By which meanes they met the *Spaniſh* Fleet that came from *Havana*, by whom they were taken and carried into *Spaine*, where their Ship and goods were confiſcate, themſelves made Priſoners, the voyage overthrowne, and both my Natives loſt; This the gaine of their breach of Order, which afterwards obſerved, brought all our Shippes to their deſired Ports; The affliction of the Captain and his

Company put the Lord Chief Justice *Popham* to charge, and my selfe to trouble in procuring their liberties, which was not suddainly obtained.

CHAPTER V.

The Lord Chief Justice dispatching Captaine Prin *from* Bristoll *for the supply of Captaine* Challounge.

SHortly upon my sending away of Captaine *Challounge*, it pleased the Lord Chiefe Justice according to his promise to dispatch Captain *Prin* from *Bristoll*, with hope to have found Captaine *Challounge*, where by his instructions he was assigned, who observing the same, happily arrived there, but not hearing by any meanes what became of him, after he had made a perfect discovery of all those Rivers and Harbours he was informed of by his instructions, (the season of the yeare requiring his return) brings with him the most exact discovery of that Coast that ever came to my hands since, and indeed he was the best able to performe it of any I met withall to this present, which with his relation of the Country, wrought such an impression in the Lord Chiefe Justice, and us all that were his associates, that (notwithstanding our first disaster) we set up our resolutions to follow it with effect, and that upon better grounds, for as yet, our authority was but in motion.

CHAPTER VI.

Of his Lordſhips care in procuring his MAJESTIES *Authority for ſetling two* COLONIES.

IN this Interim his Lordſhip failed not to intereſt many of the Lords and others to be Petitioners to his MAJESTY for his Royall Authority, for ſetling two Plantations upon the coaſts of *America*, by the names of the *Firſt* and *Second* Colonie; the firſt to be undertaken by certaine Noble Men, Knights, Gentlemen, and Merchants in and about the City of *London*; the ſecond by certaine Knights, Gentlemen, and Merchants in the weſtern parts: This being obtained, theirs of *London* made a very hopefull entrance into their deſigne, ſending away under the command of Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Summers*, and many other Gentlemen of quality, a very great and hopefull Plantation to repoſſeſſe the parts of *Virginia*, Sir *Thomas Gates* happily arrived in the Bay of *Jeſſepiock*, in which navigation Sir *George Summers* unhappily caſt away his Ship upon the Illands of *Bermathaes*, ſince called the *Summer Iſlands*, in memory of him that deſerved the honour for the great paines, care, and induſtry he uſed out of the carkaſſe of his wracked Ship, to build a New Barque ſufficient for the tranſportation of himſelfe, diſtreſſed company, and proviſion to finde out Sir *Thomas Gates* who timely arrived to the wonder of the reſt of his conſorts.

Company put the Lord Chief Justice *Popham* to charge, and my selfe to trouble in procuring their liberties, which was not suddainly obtained.

CHAPTER V.

The Lord Chief Justice dispatching Captaine Prin *from* Bristoll *for the supply of Captaine* Challounge.

SHortly upon my sending away of Captaine *Challounge*, it pleased the Lord Chiefe Justice according to his promise to dispatch Captain *Prin* from *Bristoll*, with hope to have found Captaine *Challounge*, where by his instructions he was assigned, who observing the same, happily arrived there, but not hearing by any meanes what became of him, after he had made a perfect discovery of all those Rivers and Harbours he was informed of by his instructions, (the season of the yeare requiring his return) brings with him the most exact discovery of that Coast that ever came to my hands since, and indeed he was the best able to performe it of any I met withall to this present, which with his relation of the Country, wrought such an impression in the Lord Chiefe Justice, and us all that were his associates, that (notwithstanding our first disaster) we set up our resolutions to follow it with effect, and that upon better grounds, for as yet, our authority was but in motion.

CHAPTER VI.

Of his Lordſhips care in procuring his MAJESTIES *Authority for ſetling two* COLONIES.

IN this Interim his Lordſhip failed not to intereſt many of the Lords and others to be Petitioners to his MAJESTY for his Royall Authority, for ſetling two Plantations upon the coaſts of *America*, by the names of the *Firſt* and *Second* Colonie; the firſt to be undertaken by certaine Noble Men, Knights, Gentlemen, and Merchants in and about the City of *London*; the ſecond by certaine Knights, Gentlemen, and Merchants in the weſtern parts: This being obtained, theirs of *London* made a very hopefull entrance into their deſigne, ſending away under the command of Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Summers*, and many other Gentlemen of quality, a very great and hopefull Plantation to repoſſeſſe the parts of *Virginia*, Sir *Thomas Gates* happily arrived in the Bay of *Jeſſepiock*, in which navigation Sir *George Summers* unhappily caſt away his Ship upon the Illands of *Bermathaes*, ſince called the *Summer Iſlands*, in memory of him that deſerved the honour for the great paines, care, and induſtry he uſed out of the carkaſſe of his wracked Ship, to build a New Barque ſufficient for the tranſportation of himſelfe, diſtreſſed company, and proviſion to finde out Sir *Thomas Gates* who timely arrived to the wonder of the reſt of his conſorts.

CHAPTER VII.

The dispatch of the first Plantation, for the second Colonie sent from Plymouth.

BY the same Authority all things fully agreed upon between both the Colonies the Lord cheife justice his friends and associates of the West Country, sent from *Plymouth* Captain *Popham* as president for that imployment with Captain *Rawley Gilbert*, and divers other Gentlemen of note in three saile of ships with 100. land-men, for the seizing such a place as they were directed unto by the counsell of that Colonie, who departed from the coast of *England* the one and thirtieth day of *May*, *Anno* 1607. and arrived at their Rendezvouz the 8th of *August* following; as soone as the President had taken notice of the place, and given order for landing the provisions, he dispatcht away Captain *Gilbert* with *Skitwarres* his guide for the through discovery of the rivers and habitations of the Natives, by whom he was brought to severall of them where he found civill entertainment, and kind respects far from brutish or Savage natures, so as they suddainely became familiar friends, especially by the meanes of *Dehamda*, and *Skitwarrers*, who had been in *England*, *Dehamda* being sent by the Lord cheife justice with Captain *Prin* and *Skitwarres* by me in company, so as the President was earnestly intreated by *Sassenow*, *Aberemet*, and others the principall *Sagamores* (as they call their great Lords) to go to the *Bashabas*, who it seemes was their King, and held a State agreeable, expecting that all strangers should have their addresse to him, not he to them.

To

To whom the preſident would have gone after ſeveall invitations, but was hindred by croſſe winds and foul weather, ſo as he was forced to return back, without making good what he had promiſed, much to the greiſe of thoſe *Sagamores*, that were to attend him. The *Baſhabas* notwithſtanding hearing of his misfortune, ſent his own Son to viſit him, and to beat a trade with him for furrs. How it ſucceded, I could not underſtand, for that the ſhips were to be diſpatched away for *England*, the Winter being already come; for it was the 15. day of *December* before they ſet ſaile to return, who brought with them the ſucceſſe of what had paſt in that imployment, which ſo ſoon as it came to the Lord cheiſe juſtice hands, he gave out order to the Councell for ſending them back with ſupplies neceſſary.

CHAPTER VIII.

The ſending ſupplies to the Colonie, and the unhappie death of the Lord cheiſe juſtice before their departure.

THE ſupplies being furniſhed and all things ready onely attending for a faire wind, which hapned not before the news of the chiefe juſtice death was poſted to them to be tranſported to the diſcomfort of the poor Planters, but the ſhips arriving there in good time, was a great refreſhing to thoſe that had had their ſtore-houſe and moſt of their proviſions burnt the Winter before.

Beſides that they were ſtrangely perplexed with the great and unſeaſonable cold they ſuffered with that extremity, as the like hath not been heard of ſince, and it ſeemes, was univerſall, it being the ſame yeare, that our *Thames* were ſo lockt up that they built their boates upon it, and ſould

ſould proviſions of ſeverall ſorts to thoſe that delighted in the Novelties of the times, but the miſeries they had paſt, were nothing to that they ſuffered by the diſaſterous news they received of the death of the Lord cheif juſtice, that ſuddainely followed the death of their Preſident, but the latter was not ſo ſtrange, in that he was well ſtricken in years before he went, and had long been an infirme man. Howſoever heartned by hopes, willing he was to dye in acting ſomething that might be ſerviceable to God, and honourable to his Country, but that of the death of the cheife juſtice was ſuch a corraſive to all, as ſtruck them with deſpaire of future remedy, and it was the more augmented, when they heard of the Sir *John Gilbert*, Elder brother of *Ralph Gilbert* that was then their Preſident, a man worthy to be beloved of them all for his induſtry, and care for their well being; The Preſident was to return to ſettle the ſtate his Brother had left him, upon which all reſolved to quit the place, and with one conſent to away, by which means all our former hopes were frozen to death, though Sir *Francis Popham* could not ſo give it over, but continued to ſend thither ſeverall years after in hope of better fortunes, but found it fruitleſſe, and was neceſſitated at laſt to ſit down with the loſſe he had already undergone.

CHAPTER IX.

My reſolution not to abandon the proſecution of the buſineſſe, in my opinion ſo well grounded.

ALthough I were intereſted in all thoſe misfortunes, and found it wholly given over by the body of the adventurers, aſwell for that they had loſt the principall

cipall ſupport of the deſigne, as alſo that the Country it ſelfe was branded by the returne of the Plantation, as being over cold, and in reſpect of that, not habitable by our Nation.

Beſides, they underſtood it to be a taske too great for perticular perſons to undertake, though the Country it ſelfe, the Rivers, Havens, Harbours, upon that coaſt might in time prove profitable to us.

Theſe laſt acknowledgements bound me confidently to proſecute my firſt reſolution, not doubting but *GOD* would effect that which Man deſpaired of, as for thoſe reaſons, the cauſes of others diſcouragements, the firſt onely was given to me, in that I had loſt ſo Noble a Friend, and my Nation ſo worthy a Subject. As for the coldneſſe of the Clyme, I had had too much experience in the World to be frighted with ſuch a blaſt, as knowing many great Kingdomes and large Territories more northerly ſeated, and by many degrees colder than the Clyme from whence they came, yet plentifully inhabited, and divers of them ſtored with no better commodities from Trade and Commerce than thoſe parts afforded, if like Induſtry, Art, and Labour be uſed, for the laſt I had no reaſon greatly to deſpaire of meanes when *GOD* ſhould be pleaſed by our ordinary frequenting that Country, to make it appeare, it would yeild both profit and content to as many as aimed thereat, theſe being truly (for the moſt part) the motives that all men labour, howſoever otherwiſe adjoyned with faire colours and goodly ſhadows.

CHAPTER X.

A reſolution to put new life into that ſcattered and lacerated Body.

FInding I could no longer be ſeconded by others, I became an owner of a Ship my ſelfe fit for that imployment, and under colour of fiſhing and trade, I got a Maſter and company for her, to which I ſent *Vines* and others my owne ſervants with their proviſion for trade and diſcovery, appointing them to leave the Ship and Ships Company for to follow their buſineſſe in the uſuall place, (for I knew they would not be drawn to ſeek by any meanes) by theſe and the help of thoſe Natives formerly ſent over, I came to be truly informed of ſo much as gave me aſſurance that in time I ſhould want no undertakers, though as yet I was forced to hire Men to ſtay there the Winter Quarter at extream rates, and not without danger, for that the War had conſumed the Baſhaba, and the moſt of the great Sagamores, with ſuch Men of Action as followed them, and thoſe that remained were ſore afflicted with the Plague, for that the Country was in a manner left void of Inhabitants; Notwithſtanding, *Vines* and the reſt with him that lay in the Cabbins with thoſe People that dyed ſome more, ſome leſſe, mightily, (bleſſed be *GOD* for it) not one of them ever felt their heads to ake while they ſtayed there; and this courſe I held ſome years together, but nothing to my private profit, for what I got one way I ſpent another, ſo that I began to grow weary of that buſineſſe as not for my turne till better times.

CHAPTER XI.

Captain Harles *comming to me with a new propoſition of other hopes.*

WHile I was labouring by what meanes I might beſt continue life in my languiſhing hopes, there comes one Captain *Henry Harley* unto me, bringing with him a Native of the Iſland of *Capawick*, a place ſeated to the Southward of *Cape Codd* whoſe name was *Epenewe* a perſon of a goodly ſtature, ſtrong and well proportioned, this man was taken upon the main with ſome twenty nine others by a ſhip of *London* that endeavoured to ſell them for ſlaves in *Spaine*, but being underſtood that they were *Americans*, and found to be unapt for their uſes, they would not meddle with them, this being one of them they refuſed, wherein they expreſt more worth then thoſe that brought them to the market, who could not but know that our Nation was at that time in travaile for ſetling of Chriſtian Colonies upon that continent, it being an act much tending to our prejudice, when we came into that part of the Countries, as it ſhall further appeare; how Captaine *Harley* came to be poſſeſſed of this *Savage*, I know not, but I underſtood by others how he had been ſhewed in *London* for a wonder, it is true (as I have ſaid) he was a goodly man of a brave aſpect, ſtout and ſober in his demeanor, and had learned ſo much *Engliſh* as to bid thoſe that wondred at him, welcome, welcome, this being the laſt and beſt uſe they could make of him, that was now growne out of the peoples wonder, the Captain, falling further into his familiarity, found him to be of acquaintance and friendſhip with thoſe ſubject to the *Saſhaba*, whom the Captain well knew, being himſelfe one of the Plantation,

tion, ſent over by the Lord chiefe juſtice, and by that meanes underſtood much of his language, found out the place of his birth, nature of the Country, their ſeverall kinds of commodities, and the like, by which he conceived great hope that good might be made of him, if meanes could be found for his imployment, but finding adventurers of that kind were worne out of date; after ſo many faylings, and ſo ſoone upon the return of our late Colony, but the Gentleman calling to mind my aptneſſe to deſignes of that nature, lays up his reſt to diſcover his greateſt ſecrets to me, by whom had hoped to riſe or fall in this action, after he had ſpoken with me, and that I had ſeen his *Savage*, though I had ſome reaſon to beleive the Gentleman in what he told me, yet I thought it not amiſſe to take ſome time before I undertook a buſineſſe (as I thought) ſo improbable in ſome particulars, but yet I doubted not, my reſolution being ſuch (as is ſaid) I might make ſome uſe of his ſervice; And therefore wiſht him to leave him with me, giving him my word, that when I ſaw my time to ſend againe to thoſe parts, he ſhould have notice of it, and I would be glad to accept of his ſervice, and that with as great kindneſſe as he freely offered it, in the meane time, he might be pleaſed to take his owne courſe.

CHAPTER XII.

The reaſons of my undertaking the imployment for the Iſland of Capawick.

AT the time this new *Savage* came unto me, I had recovered *Aſſacumet*, one of the Natives I ſent with Captain *Chalownes* in his unhappy imployment, with whom I lodged *Epenaw*, who at the firſt hardly underſtood one the

the others ſpeech, till after a while; I perceived the difference was no more then that, as ours is betweene the Northern and Southerne people, ſo that I was a little eaſed in the uſe I made of my old ſervant whom I ingaged to give account of what he learned by conference between themſelves, and he as faithfully performed it; Being fully ſatisfied of what he was able to ſay, and the time of making ready, drawing on, following my pretended deſignes; I thought it became me to acquaint the thrice honoured Lord of *South-Hampton* with it, for that I knew the Captain had ſome relation to his Lordſhip, and I not willing in thoſe daies, to undertake any matter extraordinary without his Lordſhips advice, who approved of it ſo well that he adventured 100 *l.* in that imployment, and his Lordſhip being at that time Commander of the Iſle of *Wight*, where the Captain had his abiding under his Lordſhip, who out of his nobleneſſe was pleaſed to furniſh me with ſome land Souldiers, and to commend to me a grave Gentleman, one Captain *Hobſon*, who was willing to go that voyage, and to adventure 100 *l.* himſelfe. To him I gave the command of the Ship, all things being ready, and the company came together, attending but for a faire winde; they ſet ſaile in *June*, in *Anno* 1614. being fully inſtructed how to demeane themſelves in every kind, carrying with them *Epenow*, *Aſſacomet*, and *Wanape*, another Native of thoſe parts ſent me out of the Iſle of *Wight* for my better information in the parts of the Country of his knowledge, when as it pleaſed God that they were arrived upon the coaſt they were Pilotted from place to place, by the Natives themſelves, as well as their hearts could deſire; And comming to the Harbour where *Epenow* was to make good his undertaking, the principall inhabitants of the place came aboard, ſome of them being his Brothers, others his near Couzens, who after they had communed together and were kindly entertained by the Captain, departed in their Cannowes, promiſing the next morning to come aboard again, and bring ſome trade with them: But *Epenow* privately (as it appeared)

peared) had contracted with his friends, how he might make his eſcape without performing what he had undertaken, being in truth no more then he had told me he was to do though with loſſe of his life, for otherwiſe if it were found that he had diſcovered the ſecrets of his Country, he was ſure to have his braines knockt out as ſoone as he came a ſhoar, for that cauſe I gave the Captaine ſtrict charge to endeavour by all meanes to prevent his eſcapeing from them, and for the more ſurety, I gave order to have three Gentlemen of my owne kinred to be ever at hand with him, cloathing him with long garments, fitly to be laid hold on, if occaſion ſhould require; Notwithſtanding all this, his friends being all come at the time appointed with twenty Cannows, and lying at a certaine diſtance with their Bows ready, the Captaine calles to them to come aboard, but they not moving, he ſpeakes to *Epenow* to come unto him, where he was in the fore caſtle of the Ship, he being then in the waſt of the Ship between two of the Gentlemen that had him in gard, ſtart, ſuddainly from them, and comming to the Captaine, calls to his friends in *Engliſh* to come aboard, in the interim ſlips himſelfe over board, and although he were taken hold of by one of the company, yet being a ſtrong and heavy Man, could not be ſtayed, and was no ſooner in the water, but the Natives ſent ſuch a ſhowre of arrowes, and came withall deſperately ſo neer the Ship, that they carryed him away in deſpight of all the Muſquetteers aboard, who were for the number as good as our nation did afford; And thus were my hopes of that particular made void and fruſtrate, and they returned without doing more, though otherwiſe ordered how to have ſpent that ſummer to good purpoſe; but ſuch are the fruits to be looked for, by imploying men Men more zealous of gain than frought with experience how to make it.

Two Brothers of Sturtons and Maſter Mathewes.

CHAP. XIII.

CHAPTER XIII.

Sir Richard Hakings *undertook by authority from the Councell of the ſecond Colonie to trie what ſervice he could do them as Preſident for that yeare.*

HAving received his Commiſſion and Inſtructions, he departed in *October* 1615, and ſpent the time of his being in thoſe parts in ſearching of the Country, and finding out the commodities thereof, but the war was at the height and the principall Natives almoſt deſtroyed, ſo that his obſervation could not be ſuch as could give account of any new matter, more than formerly had been received, from thence he paſt along the coaſt to *Virginia*, & ſtay'd there ſome time, in expectation of what he could not be ſatisfied in, ſo took his next courſe for *Spain*, to make the beſt of ſuch commodities he had got together, as he coaſted from place to place having ſent his Ship laden with Fiſh to the Market before, and this was all that was done by any of us that yeare.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the ſending of Captaine Rocraft *to meete with Captaine* Dermor *in* NEW-ENGLAND.

ABOUT this time I received letters from Captaine *Dermor* out of *New-England*, giving me to underſtand that

that there was one of my Savages ſent into thoſe parts brought from *Malago* in a Ship of *Briſtol*, acquainting me with the meanes I might recover him, which I followed and had him ſent me, who was after imployed with others in the voyage with Captaine *Hobſon* ſent to *Capawike* as is aboveſaid, by this Savage Captaine *Dermer* underſtood ſo much of the ſtate of his Country, as drew his affections wholly to follow his hopes that way, to which purpoſe he writes, that if I pleaſed to ſend a Commiſſion to meete him in *New-England*, he would endeavour to come from the *New-found Land* to receive it, and to obſerve ſuch other inſtructions as I pleaſed to give him, whereupon the next ſeaſon I ſent *Anno* 1619. Captaine *Rocraft* with a company I had of purpoſe hired for the ſervice. At his arrivall upon the coaſt he met with a ſmall Barque of *Deepe*, which he ſeized upon according to ſuch liberties as was granted unto him in ſuch caſes, notwithſtanding, the poore *French*-Man being of our Religion, I was eaſily perſwaded upon his petition to give content for his loſſe, although it proved much to dammage afterwards, for Captaine *Rocraft* being now ſhipped and furniſhed with all things neceſſary, left the Coaſt contrary to my directions, and went to *Virginia*, where he had formerly dwelt, and there falling into company with ſome of his old acquaintance, a quarrell happened between him and another, ſo that before he could get away he was ſlaine, by which accident the Barque was left at random, (the moſt part of the company being on ſhoar) a ſtorme ariſing, ſhe was caſt away, and all her proviſions loſt, ſomething was ſaved but nothing ever came to my hands.

CHAP. XV.

CHAPTER XV.

Of my imployment of Captain Dormer *after his faylings to come from the* New-found *land to* New-England.

CAptain *Dormer* being diſappointed of his meanes to come from *New-found-land*, to *New-England*, took ſhipping for *England*; and came to me at *Plymouth* where I gave him an account of what I had done, and he me, what his hopes were, to be able to do me ſervice (if I pleaſed) to imploy him, hereupon I conferred his informations, together with mine owne I received by ſeverall wayes, and found them to agree in Many the particulars of higheſt conſequence and beſt conſiderations, whereupon I diſpatched him away with the company he had gotten together, as faſt as my owne Ship could be made ready for her ordinary imployment, ſending with him what he thought neceſſary, hopeing to have met Captaine *Rocraft*, where he was aſſigned to attend till he received further directions from me, but at the Ships arrivall they found Captain *Rocraft* gone for *Virgina*, with all his company in the Barque he had taken, of which before Captaine *Dormer* arriving, and ſeeing *Rocraft* gon, was much perplexed, yet ſo reſolved he was, that he ceaſed not to follow his deſigne with the Men and Meanes which I had ſent him, and ſo ſhaped his courſe from *Sagadabock* in 44 degrees to *Copawike* being in 41 and 36 minutes, ſending me a journall of his proceeding, with the deſcription of the Coaſt all along as he pas'd. Paſſing by *Capawike*, he continued his courſe along the coaſt from Harbour to Harbour till he came to *Virginia*, where he expected to meete with *Rocraft* (as afore) but finding him dead, and all loſt that ſhould have ſup- *Anno* 1619.

ply'd him, he was forced to ſhift as he could to make his returne, and comming to *Capawike* and *Nautican*, and going firſt to *Nautican* and from thence to *Capawike*, he ſet himſelfe and ſome of his people on ſhoar, where he met with *Epenow* the *Savage*, who had eſcaped (of whom) before, : This *Savage* ſpeaking ſome *Engliſh*, laughed at his owne eſcape, and reported the ſtory of it, Mr. *Dormer* tould him he came from mee, and was one of my ſervants, and that I was much grieved he had beene ſo ill uſed, as to be forced to ſteale away ; this *Savage* was ſo cunning, that after he had queſtioned him about me and all he knew belonged unto me, conceived he was come on purpoſe to betray him, and conſpired with ſome of his fellowes to take the Captaine, thereupon they laid hands upon him, but he being a brave ſtoute Gentleman, drew his Sword and freed himſelfe, but not without fourteen wounds, this diſaſter forced him to make all poſſible haſt to *Virginia* to be cured of his wounds ; at the ſecond returne he had the misfortune to fall ſick and die of the infirmity many of our Nation are ſubject unto at their firſt comming into thoſe parts ; the loſſe of this Man, I confeſſe, much troubled me, and had almoſt made me reſolve never to intermeddle in any of thoſe courſes.

CHAPTER XVI.

The reaſons of endeavouring to renew our firſt Patent and to eſtabliſh the forme of Government by way of Corporation at PLYMOUTH.

AFter I had made ſo many trialls of the State and Commodities of the Country, and Nature and Condition of

of the People, and found all things agreeable to the ends I aymed at from the firſt, I thought it ſorted with Reaſon and Juſtice to uſe the like diligence, order, and care for our affaires in the Northern Plantation, the Company of *Virginia* for the Southern, with ſome alteration of the forme of Government, as more proper (in our judgement) for affaires of that kinde, and like enlargement of the borders, beginning where they ended at 40 degrees and from thence to 48 Northwards, and into the land from Sea to Sea; of this my reſolution I was bould to offer the founder conſiderations to divers of his Majeſties honourable Privy Councell, who had ſo good liking thereunto, as they willingly became intereſted themſelves therein as Patentees, and Councellours for the managing of the buſineſſe, by whoſe favours I had the eaſier paſſage in the obtaining his Majeſties Royall Charter to be granted us according to his warrant to the then Solicitor Generall, the true Copy whereof followeth (*viz.*) To Sir *Thomas Coventry* Knight, his Majeſties Solicitor Generall.

WHereas it is thought fit that a Patent of Incorporation be granted to the Adventurers of the Northern Colonie in Virginia, *to containe the like Liberties, Priviledges, Power, Authorities, Lands and all other things within their limits,* (viz.) *between the degrees of* 40 *and* 48, *as were heretofore granted to the company in* Virginia, *excepting onely that whereas the ſaid company have a Freedom of Cuſtome & Subſidie for* 21 *yeares, and of Impoſitions for ever, this new Company is to be free of Cuſtome and Subſidie for the like terme of yeares, and of Impoſitions after ſo long time as his Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to grant unto them, this ſhall be therefore to will and require you to prepare a Patent ready for his Majeſties Royall Signature to the purpoſe aforeſaid, leaving a blank for the time of freedome from impoſition to be ſupplyed, and put in by his Majeſty, for which this ſhall be your warrant, dated* 23 July 1620

Signed by the { L. Chancellour. / L. Privy Seale. / Earl of Arundell. / Mr. Secretary Calvert. / Mr. of the Rolls. } { Lord Digby. / Mr. Comptroler. / Mr. Secretary Naunton. / Mr. of the Wards. }

CHAPTER XVII.

Shewing the troubles I underwent by the reason of the company of Virginia's *exceptions, taken at the Patent granted by the Lords and others for the affaires of* NEW-ENGLAND.

I have briefly given you an accompt of the failings and disasters of what hath past in those my former and forreigne undertakings, I will now (with your patience) let you see some of my troubles I met with where I might have hoped for a comfortable encouragement, but such is (we commonly see) the condition of humane Nature that what is well intended and confidently pursued by a publique spirit, is notwithstanding sometimes by others made subject to exceptions and so prosecuted as a matter worthy of reprehension, so fared it with me at this present, for I had no sooner past the Patent under the great Seale, but certaine of the company of *Virginia* tooke exceptions thereat, as conceiving it tended much to their prejudice in that they were debarred the intermeddling within our limits who had formerly excluded us, from having to do with theirs, hereupon severall complaints were made to the King and Lords of the Privy Councell, who after many deliberate hearings, and large debate on both sides, saw no cause wherefore we should not injoy what the King had granted us, as well as they what the King had granted them, especially having obtained from him so many gratious favours over and above our aymes, as namely severall free gifts, divers great salaries, and other great advantages to the value (as I have understood) of five or six hundred thousand pound whereas our ambition onely aymed

aymed at the enjoying of his Majeſties favour and juſtice to protect and ſupport us in our freedomes, that we might peaceably reape the benefits of *GOD*'s gracious gifts, raiſed by our owne Induſtryes, without any of their helpe or hinderances, our deſires being ſo faire that all that were not over partiall, eaſily aſſented thereunto, and ordered it accordingly, as by the ſame it may appeare, but that could not ſatisfie, for I was plainly tould, that howſoever I had ſped before the Lords, I ſhould heare more of it the next Parliament, aſſuring me that they would have 300 voices more than I, whereupon I replyed, If juſtice could be overthrown by voices, it ſhould not grieve me to looſe what I had ſo honeſtly gotten; the next Parliament was no ſooner aſſembled, but I found it too true wherewith I was formerly threatned, as you may ſee it following.

CHAPTER XVII.

My being Summoned to appeare in the Houſe of Parliament *to anſwer what was to be objected againſt the Patent of* New-England.

THE whole houſe being diſſolved into a Committee, Sir *Edward Cook*, being in the chaire, I was called for to the Barre, where after ſome ſpace it pleaſed him to tell me that the Houſe underſtood that there was a Patent granted to me, and diverſe other noble perſons therein nominated for the eſtabliſhing of a Colony in *New England*, this (as it ſeemes) was a grievance of the *Common-wealth*, and ſo complained of in reſpect of many particulars therein contained contrary

to the Lawes and priviledges of the ſubjects, as alſo that it was a Monopoly, and the colour of planting a Colony put upon it for particular ends, and private gaine, which the Houſe was to looke unto and to Miniſter juſtice to all parties, aſſuring me further that I ſhould receive nothing but juſtice, and that the Houſe would do no wrong to any, that I was a Gentleman of Honour and worth, but the Publique was to be reſpected before all particulars, but before they could deſcend to other matters in the buſineſſe, the Patent was to be brought into the Houſe, therefore he required the delivery of it.

To this generall Charge and ſpeciall Command I humbly replyed, that for my owne part, I was but a particular perſon, and inferior to many, to whom the Patent was granted, having no power to deliver it, without their aſſents, neither in truth was it in my cuſtody, but being demanded who had it, I anſwered that it remained ſtill (for ought I knew) in the Crowne office, where it was left ſince the laſt Parliament, for that it was reſolved to be renewed for the amendment of ſome faults contained therein, from whence if it pleaſed the Houſe, they might command it, and diſpoſe thereof as their wiſedomes thought it good. But to the generall Charge I know not (under favour) how any action of that kind could be a grievance to the publique, ſeeing at firſt it was undertaken for the advancement of Religion, the enlargement of the bounds of our Nation, the increaſe of trade, and the imployment of many thouſands of all ſorts of people.

That I conceived it could not be eſteemed a Monopoly, though it is true at the firſt diſcovery of the coaſt few were intereſted in the charge thereof, for many could not be drawn to adventure in actions of that kind where they were aſſured of loſſe, and ſmall hopes of geain.

And indeed ſo many adventures had been made, and ſo many loſſes ſuſtained and received, that all or the moſt part that taſted thereof grew weary, till now it is found

found by our conſtant perſeverance therein, that ſome profit by a courſe of fiſhing, upon that coaſt, may be made extraordinary, which was never intended to be converted to private uſes by any grant obtained by us from his Majeſty, as by the ſeverall offers made to all the Maritime Cities and Townes in the Weſterne parts, that pleaſed to partake of the Liberties, and Immunities granted to us by his Majeſty, which was deſired principally for our warrant to regulate thoſe affaires, the better to ſetle the publique Plantation by the profits to be raiſed by ſuch as ſought the benefit thereof, (being no more in effect) then many private Gentlemen, and Lords of mannors within our owne Countries injoyed at this preſent, and that both agreeable to the laws and juſtice of our Nation without offence to the ſubjects Liberties; But for my particular, I was glad of the preſent occaſion that had ſo happily called them together from all parts of the Kingdome, to whom I was humbly bold in the behalfe of my ſelfe and the reſt of thoſe intruſted in the Pattent to make preſent proffer thereof to the Houſe for the Generall eſtate of the whole Kingdome, ſo they would proſecute the ſetling the Plantation, as from the firſt was intended, wherein we would be their humble ſervants in all that lay in our power, without looking back to the great charge that had been expended in the diſcovery, and ſeizure of the coaſt, and bringing it to the paſſe it was come unto. That what was more to be ſaid to the Patent for the preſent, I humbly prayed I might receive in particular, to the end I might be the better furniſhed to give them anſwer thereunto by my Councell, at ſuch time they pleaſed to heare me againe, being confident, I ſhould not onely have their approbation in the further proſecuting ſo well grounded a deſigne, but their furtherance alſo, howſoever I was willing to ſubmit the whole to their honourable cenſures, hereupon it was ordered, that the Patent ſhould be looked into by a Committee aſſigned for that purpoſe, and the exceptions taken againſt

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it delivered to me, that had a prefixed day to attend them againe with my Councell at Law to answer to those their objections.

CHAPTER XIX.

My second appearance with my Councell.

THE time assigned being come, and I not receiving their objections (as by the House it was ordered) I attended without my Councell, in that I wanted upon which to build my instructions for preparing them as in duty I ought, but being called I humbly told them, that in obedience to their commands, I attended to receive the Houses objections against the Patent of *New-England*, but it was not yet come to my hands, where the fault was I knew not, and therefore I besought them to assigne me a new day, and to order I might have it delivered to me as was intended, or otherwise if they so pleased, I was ready without my Councell to answer what could be objected, doubting, they might conceive, I sought by delayes to put off the businesse: to this it was answered by Sir *Edward Cooke*, that I had gained great favour of the House to receive the particulars in writing, by which I was able to plead my own cause (though as yet I had it not) but I acknowledged the greatnesse of their favours, and attended their further commands, according to the time assigned.

CHAPTER XX.

My appearance the third time, together with my Councell *at* Law.

HAving received the Houses exceptions against the patent, I drew up my full answers to every particular, and entertained for my councell Mr. *Finch* of *Grayes Inne* (since that the Lord *Finch*) and Mr. *Caltrup*, afterwards Atturney Generall of the Court of Wards; To these I delivered my instructions, assigning them to proceed accordingly, but, as in great Causes before great States, where the Court seemes to be a party, Councell oftentimes is shye of wading farther than with their safety they may returne; however, both did so well, the one for the matter of Justice, the other for the matter of Law, as in Common Judgement the Objections were fully answered, and they seeming to be at a stand; the House demanded of me what I had more to say my selfe, I being sensible wherein my Councell came short of my intentions, besought the House to take into their grave considerations, that the most part of the Fisher-Men spoken of, had in obedience to his Majesties Royall Grant, conformed themselves thereunto, and I hoped that they were but particular persons that opposed themselves against it, but admit all of them had joyned together, (yet had that belonged rather to the Councell for those affaires) to have complained of them, for the many injuries and outrages done by them, that the Councell of their owne charge and cost, had first discovered that goodly coast, and found that hopefull meanes to settle a flourishing Plantation for the good of this Kingdom in generall, as well great Lords as Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Merchants, Fisher-Men, Trades-Men, Husband-Men, Labourers, and the like, and that both to honour and profit, that the enlargement of the Kings

Dominions, with the advancement of Religion in those desert parts, are matters of highest consequence, and far exceeding a simple and disorderly course of Fishing, which would soone be given over, for that so goodly a Coast could not be long left unpeopled by the *French*, *Spanish*, or *Dutch*, so that if the Plantation be destroyed, the Fishing is lost, and then the profit and honour of our Nation must perish (in all opinion) both to present and future ages, which these Men principally aymed at, that the mischiefe already sustained by those disorderly Persons, are inhumane and intollerable; for first in their manners and behaviour they are worse than the very Savages, impudently and openly lying with their Women, teaching their Men to drinke drunke, to sweare and blaspheme the Name of *GOD*, and in their drunken humour to fall together by the eares, thereby giving them occasion to seek revenge; besides, they couzen and abuse the Savages in trading and trafficking, selling them Salt covered with Butter in stead of so much Butter, and the like couzenages and deceipts, both to bring the Planters and all our Nation into contempt and disgrace, thereby to give the easier passage to those People that dealt more righteously with them; that they sell unto the Savages, Musquets, Fowling-Pieces, Powder, Shot, Swords, Arrow-Heads, and other Armes, wherewith the Savages slew many of those Fisher-Men, and are growne so able, & so apt, as they become most dangerous to the Planters: and I concluded,

That in this particular I had beene drawne out of my zeale to my Countryes happinesse, to engage my estate so deeply as I had done, and having but two Sonnes, I adventured the life of one of them (who is there at this present) for the better advancement thereof, with others of his Kinsmen of his owne name with many other private friends) which so neerly concerned me, that if I did expresse more passion than ordinary in the delivery thereof, I hoped the House would be pleased to pardon me, affirming, that if I should do lesse, I might appeare willing to suffer them to perish by my Negligence, Connivence, Improvidence

providence, or Ungratefulneſſe, to the diſhonour of my Nation, and burden of my owne Conſcience, but theſe things being conſidered, I preſume the Honourable aſſembly will do what in all reſpects ſhall be both juſt and lawfull, and that in confidence thereof, I wil ceaſe to be further troubleſome.

CHAPTER XXI.

What followed upon my anſwer to the Houſes exceptions.

BEing perſwaded in my owne underſtanding, as well as in the judgement of thoſe that accompanied me I had ſufficeintly ſatisfied the moſt part of the Houſe, the rather for that they forbad the Lawyers to ſpeake any more, after I began to deliver what I had to ſay for my ſelfe, with this hope I departed attending the ſucceſſe, but underſtanding (from thoſe that were favourers and parties with me) that my oppoſites held their reſolutions to make it a Publique Grievance, and for ſuch, to preſent it to his Majeſty.

Hereupon I thought it became me to uſe my beſt meanes his Majeſty might have ſight of their exceptions and my anſwers, which accordingly was performed; ſo that at the time the Houſes preſented the Publique Grievances of the Kingdome, that of the Patent of *New-England* was the firſt, wherein was declared, that having heard me and my Learned Councell ſeverall dayes, but that I could not defend the ſame, which the King obſerving was a little moved, finding the matter was made greater than the cauſe required; this their Publique Declaration of the Houſes, diſlike of the cauſe, ſhooke of all my adventurers for Plantation, and made many of the Patentees to quit their Intereſt, ſo that in all likelyhood I muſt fall under the

weight of ſo heavy a burthen, but the juſtneſſe of my cauſe being truly apprehended by the King, from which I underſtood, he was not to be drawne to overthrow the Corporation he ſo much approoved of in his owne judgement, and I was wiſhed not to omit the proſecution thereof, as cauſe required, but I thought better to forbeare for the preſent, in honour and reſpect of what had paſt in ſo publique a manner betweene the King and his Houſe of Commons, who ſhortly after upon ſeverall reaſons, riſing from particular perſons, who (as it ſeemed) were more liberall in their language than became them, trenching farther upon the Kings Prerogative Power, he thought to be tolerated as doubting of the conſequence thereof, whereupon the Parliament was diſmiſſed, divers of thoſe free ſpeakers committed to the Tower, others to other Priſons, ſo that now I was called upon to attend thoſe affaires on ſeverall accidents that happened. As firſt, for that the *French* Embaſſadour made challenge to thoſe Territories granted us by the King our Soveraigne, in the behalfe of the King of *France*, his Maſter, as belonging to his Subjects, that by his authority were poſſeſſed thereof as a part of *Nova France*, to which I was commanded by the King to give anſwer to the Embaſſadour his claime, which was ſent me from the Lord Treaſurer under the title of *Le Memoriall de Monſieur Seigneur Le Conte de Tillieres, Ambaſſadeur pour Le Royde France*; Whereunto I made ſo full a reply (as it ſeemes) there was no more heard of that their claime. But as Captaine *Dormer*, who (as I ſaid) was coaſting that Country, met with ſome Hollanders that were ſetled in a place we call *Hudſon's River*, in trade with the Natives, who in the right of our Patent forbad them the place, as being by his Majeſtie appointed to us; there anſwer was, they underſtood no ſuch thing, nor found any of our Nation there, ſo that they hoped they had not offended; However, this their communication removed them not, but upon our complaining of their intruſion to his Majeſty, order was given to his Embaſſadours to deale with the States, to know by what warrant any of their Subjects tooke upon them to ſettle within

thoſ

thoſe limits by him granted to his Subjects who were royally ſeized of a part thereof; to which was anſwered, that they knew of no ſuchthi ng, if there were any, it was without their authority, and that they onely had enacted the company for the affaires of the *Weſt-Indies*; this anſwer being returned, made us to proſecute our buſineſſe, and to reſolve of the removing of thoſe Interlopers to force them to ſubmit to the Government of thoſe to whome that place belonged. Thus you may ſee how many burthens I travailed under of all ſides, and yet not come near my journies end.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of the Deſcent of Mr. Perce, *Mr.* Day, *others their* Aſſociates, *within our limits being bound for* Virginia.

BEfore the unhappy controverſie hapned between thoſe of *Virginia*, and my ſelfe (as you have heard) they were forced through the great charge they had been at, to hearken to any propoſitions that might give eaſe and furtherance to ſo hopefull a buſineſſe; to that purpoſe, it was referred to their conſiderations how neceſſary it was, that means might be uſed to draw into thoſe enterpriſes ſome of thoſe families that had retired themſelves into *Holland* for ſcruple of conſcience, giving them ſuch freedome and liberty, as might ſtand with their likings, this advice being hearkned unto, there were that undertook the putting it in practiſe, and accordingly brought it to effect ſo far forth, as that the three ſhips (ſuch as their weake fortunes were able to provide) whereof two proved unſerviceable and ſo were

left behind, the third with great difficulty recovered the coaſt of *New-England*, where they landed their people, many of them weake and feeble through the length of the Navigation, the leakineſſe of the ſhip, and want of many other neceſſaries ſuch undertakings required; but they were not many daies a ſhoar before they had gotten both health and ſtrength, through the comfort of the Ayr, the ſtore of fiſh and fowle, with plenty of wholſome rootes and hearbs the Country affoarded; beſides the civill reſpect the Natives uſed towards them, tending much to their happineſſe in ſo great extremity they were in, after they had well conſidered the ſtate of their affaires and found that the Authority they had from the Company of *Virginia* could not warrant their abode in that place, which they found ſo proſperous and pleaſing to them, they haſtned away their ſhip, with order to their Sollicitor to deale with me, to be a meanes they might have a grant from the Councell of *New Englands* affaires to ſettle in the place, which was accordingly performed to their particular ſatisfaction and good content of them all, which place was after called *New-Plymouth*, where they have continued ever ſince very peaceable, and in all plenty of all neceſſaries that nature needeth, if that could ſatisfie our vaine affections, where I will leave them for the preſent.

CHAPTER XXIII.

My Son Captain Robert Gorges ſent *by Authority of the Councell for thoſe affaires, as their* Lievtenant Generall.

THE ſeverall complaints made to the Councell of the abuſes committed by ſeverall the Fiſhermen, and other

ther Interlopers, who without order from them frequented thoſe coaſts, tending to the ſcorne of our Nation, both to the ordinary mixing themſelves with their women, and other beaſtly demeanors, tending to Drunkeneſſe to the overthrow of our trade and diſhonour of the Government.

For reformation whereof, and to prevent the evils that may enſue, they were pleaſed to reſolve of the ſending ſome one into thoſe parts, as their Lievtenant, to regulate the eſtate of their affaires and thoſe abuſes, hereupon my Son *Robert Gorges* being newly come out of the *Venetian* War, was the man they were pleaſed to pitch upon being one of the company, and intereſted in a proportion of the land with the reſt of the Patentees, in the Bay of the *Majecbewſett* containing ten miles in breadth, and thirty miles into the maine land, who between my Lord *Gorges* and my ſelfe, was ſpeedily ſent away into the ſaid Bay of *Maſſeebewſet*, where he arrived about the beginning of *Auguſt* following, *Anno* 1623. that being the place he reſolved to make his reſidence, as proper for the Publique, as well as for his private, where landing his proviſions, and building his ſtorehouſes, he ſent to them of *New-Plymouth* (who by his Commiſſion were authoriſed to be his aſſiſtants) to come unto him, who willingly obeyed his order, and as carefully diſcharged their duties ; by whoſe experience he ſuddainely underſtood what was to be done with the poore meanes he had, beleiving the ſupplyes he expected would follow, according to the undertakings of divers his familiar friends who had promiſed as much ; but they hearing how I ſped in the Houſe of Parliament withdrew themſelves, and my ſelfe and friends were wholly diſabled to do any thing to purpoſe. The report of theſe proceedings with us, comming to my Sons eares, he was adviſed to return home, till better occaſion ſhould offer it ſelfe unto him.

Here

Here followes my Son Captaine Gorges Patent.

To all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, the Councell for the Affaires of NEW-ENGLAND *in* AMERICA; *ſend Greeting.*

WHereas it hath pleaſed the Kings Moſt Excellent Majeſty by his Royall Grant, bearing date the third day of *November*, in the eighteenth year of his Majeſties Reigne over this his Highneſs Realme of *England*, &c. For divers cauſes therein expreſſed, abſolutly to give, grant, and confirme unto us the ſaid Councell and our Succeſſours, all the foreſaid Land of *New-England*, lying and being from fourty to fourty eight degrees of Northerly Latitude, and in length by all that breadth aforeſaid, from Sea to Sea throughout the Main Land, together with all the Woods, Waters, Rivers, Soyles, Havens, Harbours, Iſlands, and other Commodities whatſoever thereunto belonging, with all Priviledges, Preheminencies, Profits, and Liberties by Sea and Land, as by the ſaid Grant, amongſt other things therein contained, more at large appeareth. Now know all Men by theſe Preſents, that we the Councell of *New England*, for and in reſpect of the good and ſpeciall ſervice done by Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* Knight to the Plantation, from the firſt attempt thereof unto this preſent, as alſo for many other cauſes, us hereunto moving, and likewiſe for and in conſideration of the payment of one hundred and ſixty pounds of lawfull

Engliſh

Engliſh Money unto the hands of our Treaſurer, by *Robert Gorges* Sonne of the ſaid Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* Knight, whereof, and of every part and parcell whereof the ſaid *Robert Gorges* his Heires Executors and Aſſignes are for ever acquitted and diſcharged by theſe preſents, have given, granted and confirmed, and by theſe preſents, do give grant and confirme unto the ſaid *Robert Gorges*, his Heires and Aſſignes for ever, all that part of the Main Land in *New-England* aforeſaid, commonly called or knowne by the name of *Meſſachuſtack*, ſituate lying and being upon the North-Eaſt ſide of the Bay, called or knowne by the name of *Meſſachuſet*, or by what other name or names ſoever it be, or ſhall be called or knowne, together with all the Shoars and Coaſts along the Sea, for ten *Engliſh* miles in a ſtreight line towards the North-Eaſt, accounting one thouſand ſeven hundred ſixty yards to the mile, and thirty *Engliſh* miles (after the ſame rate) unto the Main Land through all the breadth aforeſaid, together with all the Iſlets and Iſlands, lying within three miles of any part of the ſaid lands(except ſuch Iſlands as are formerly granted,) together alſo with all the Lands, Rivers, Mines and Mineralls, Woods, Quarryes, Marſhes, Waters, Lakes, Fiſhings, Huntings, Fowlings, and Commodities and Hereditaments whatſoever, with all and ſingular their appurtenances, together with all Prerogatives, Rights, Juriſdictions, and Royalties, and power of Judicature in all Cauſes and Matters whatſoever Criminal, Capital and Civil, ariſing, or which may hereafter ariſe within the Limits, Bounds, and Precincts aforeſaid, to be executed according to the great Charter of *England*, and ſuch Lawes as ſhall be hereafter eſtabliſhed by Publique Authority of the State aſſembled in Parliament in *New-England*, to be executed and excerciſed by the ſaid *Robert Gorges* his Heires and Aſſignes, or his or their Deputies, Lieutenants, Judges, Stewards, or other officers thereunto by him or them aſſigned, deputed or appointed from time to time, with all other Priviledges, Franchiſes, Liberties, and Immunities, with Eſcheats and caſualties thereof ariſing, or which ſhall or may hereafter ariſe within

the ſaid Limits and Precincts, with all the Intereſt, Right, Title, Claime, and Demand whatſoever, which we the ſaid Councell and our Succeſſours now of right have or ought to have, and claime or may have, or acquire hereafter in or to the ſaid portion of Lands, and Iſlands, or any the Premiſſes, in as free, ample, large and beneficiall manner to all intents, conſtructions, and purpoſes whatſoever, as we the ſaid Councell by his Majeſties ſaid Letters-Patents, may, or can grant the ſame (ſaving and alwayes reſerving) unto the ſaid Councell, and their Succeſſours, and to the court of Parliament hereafter to be in *New-England* aforeſaid, and to either of them power to receive, heare, and determine all and ſinglar Appeale and Appeales of every perſon and perſons whatſoever, dwelling or inhabiting within the ſaid Territories, and Iſlands, or either or any of them to the ſaid *Robert Gorges* granted as aforeſaid, of and from all Judgments, and Sentences whatſoever given within the ſaid Territories, to have and to hould all and every the Lands and Premiſſes above by theſe preſents granted (except before excepted) with their and every of their Appurtenances with all the Royalties, Juriſdictions, Mines, Mineralls, Woods, Fiſhing, Fowling, Hunting, Waters, Rivers, and all other Profits, Commodities, and Hereditaments whatſoever, within the Precincts aforeſaid, or to the ſaid Lands, Iſlands, or Premiſſes, or any of them in any wiſe belonging or appertaining, to the ſaid *Robert Gorges* his Heires and Aſſignes for ever, to the onely proper uſe and behoofe of the ſaid *Robert Gorges* his Heires and Aſſignes for ever more; to be held of the ſaid Councell, and their Succeſſors, *per Gladium Comitatus*, that is to ſay, by finding 4 able Men conveniently armed or arrayed for the Warres to attend upon the Governour for any ſervice within fourteen dayes after warning, and yeilding and paying unto the ſaid Councell one fiftieth part of all the Oare of the Mines of Gold and Silver, which ſhall be had, poſſeſſed, and obtained within the Precincts aforeſaid, for all ſervices and demands whatſoever, to be delivered into the Tower of *London* in *England*, to and for the uſe of his Majeſty his Heires and Succeſſours from time to time;

And

And laſtly know ye, that we the ſaid Councell have Deputed, Authorized, and Appointed, and in our place and ſtead have put *David Thomſon* Gent. or in his abſence any other perſon that ſhall be their Governour, or other Officer unto the ſaid Councell, to be our true and lawfull Attourney and Attourneys, and in our name and ſtead to enter into the ſaid Lands, and other the Premiſſes with their Appurtenances, or into ſome part thereof in the name of the whole, for us and in our names to have and take Poſſeſſion and Seiſin thereof, and after ſuch Poſſeſſion and Seiſin thereof, or of ſome other part thereof had and taken, then for us and in our name to deliver the ſame unto the ſaid *Robert Gorges* or his Heires, or to his or their certain Attourney or Attourneys to be by him or his heires appointed in that behalfe, according to the true intent and meaning of theſe Preſents, Ratifying, Confirming, and Allowing, all and whatſoever our Attourney or Attourneys ſhall do in or about the Premiſſes, or in part thereof by vertue of theſe Preſents. In witneſſe whereof, we have affixed our Common Seale, the thirtieth day of *December* in the yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord *JAMES* by the Grace of *GOD* of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defendor of the Faith, &c. the twentieth, and of *Scotland* the fifty ſixth.

Lenox Hamilton.
Arrundell Surrey.
Barn. Goach.
Robert Manſell.
Wi. Boles.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Captaine John Maſons *the meanes of Intereſting the* Scotiſh *Nation into that of* New-Scotland.

CAptaine *John Maſon* was himſelfe a man of action and had been ſometime Governour of a Plantation in the *New-Found land*, his time being expired there, he returned into *England*, where he met with Sir *William Alexander* who was Mr. of requeſts to his Majeſty for the realme of *Scotland*, but ſince Earle of *Starline*, who hearing of Captaine *Maſons* late comming out of the *New-Found-land* was deſirous to be acquainted with him. To that end he invited him to his houſe, and after he had throughly informed himſelfe of the eſtate of that Country, he declared his affection to Plantation, and wiſht the Captaine to be a means to procure him a Grant of the Planters thereof for a portion of land with them, who effected what he deſired. The Captaine underſtanding how far forth I had proceeded in the buſineſſe of *New-England*, adviſed him to deale with me for a part of what we might conveniently ſpare, without our prejudice within the bounds of our Grant. Sir *William Alexander* intending to make himſelfe ſure of his purpoſe, procured his Majeſty (for what could they not do in thoſe times in ſuch caſes) to ſend to me to aſſigne him a part of our Territories, his Majeſties gracious meſſage was to me, as a command agreeing with his pleaſure, to have it ſo. Whereupon an inſtrument was preſently drawn for the bounding thereof, which was to be called *New-Scotland*, which afterwards was Granted him by the King under

under the Seale of *Scotland*. Thus much I thought fit to inſert by the way, that poſterity might know the ground, from whence buſineſſes of that nature had their originall.

CHAPTER XXV.

Lievtenant Colonell *Norton* undertaking to ſetle a Plantation on the River of *Agomentico*, if I pleaſed to beare a part with him and his Aſſociates, this Gentleman was one I had long known, who had raiſed himſelfe from a Souldier, to the quality he had from a Corporall to a Serjant, and ſo upward he was painfull and induſtrious, well underſtanding what belonged to his duties in whatſoever he undertooke, and ſtrongly affected to the buſineſſe of Plantation, having acquainted me of his deſignes, and of his Aſſociates, I gave him my word, I would be his interceſſour to the Lords for obtayning him a Patent for any place he deſired, not already Granted to any other, but conceaving he ſhould be ſo much the better fortified, if he could get me to be an undertaker with him, and his Aſſociates upon his motion; I was contented my Grand-Son *Ferdinando* ſhould be nominated together with him and the reſt, to whom was paſt a Patent of twelve thouſand Acres of land upon the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Agomentico*, and twelve thouſand of Acres more of land on the Weſt-ſide to my ſaid Son *Ferdinando*, hereupon he and ſome of his Aſſociates haſtened to take poſſeſſion of their Territories, carrying with them their Families; and other neceſſary proviſions, and I ſent over for my Son, my Nephew Captaine *William Gorges*, who had been my Lievtenant in the Fort of *Plymouth*, with ſome other Crafts-men for the building of houſes, and erecting of Saw-Mills; And by

other ſhipping from *Briſtoll*, ſome Cattell with other ſervants, by which the foundation of the Plantation was laid, and I was the more hopefull of the happy ſucceſſe thereof, for that I had not far from that place, *Richard Vines*, a Gentleman and Servant of my owne, who was ſettled there ſome years before, and had beene interreſſed in the diſcovery and ſeiſure thereof for me, as formerly hath been related, by whoſe diligence and care thoſe my affaires had the better ſucceſſe, as more at large will appear in its proper place.

CHAPTER XXVI.

What followed the breaking up of the PARLIAMENT *in ſuch diſcontent.*

THE King not pleaſed with divers the paſſages of ſome particular perſons, who in their ſpeeches ſeemed to trench farther on his Royall Prerogative than ſtood with his ſafety and honour to give way unto, ſuddainly brake off the Parliament, whereby divers were ſo fearfull what would follow ſo unaccuſtomed an action, ſome of the principall of thoſe liberall ſpeakers being committed to the Tower, others to other Priſons, which tooke all hope of Reformation of Church-Government from many not affecting Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, nor the uſuall practiſe of the Common Prayers of the Church, whereof there were ſeverall ſorts, though not agreeing among themſelves, yet all of like diſlike of thoſe particulars, ſome of the diſcreeter ſort to avoid what they found themſelves ſubject unto, made uſe of their friends to procure from the Councell for the affaires of *New-England* to ſettle a Colony within their limits, to which it pleaſed the thrice honoured Lord of *Warwick* to write to me then at *Plimouth*, to condeſcend that a Patent might be granted to ſuch as then ſued for it, whereupon I

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gave my approbation ſo far forth as it might not be prejudiciall to my Sonne *Robert Gorges* intereſts, whereof he had a Patent under the Seale of the Councell, hereupon there was a Grant paſſed as was thought reaſonable, but the ſame was after enlarged by his Majeſty and confirmed under the great Seale of *England*, by the Authority whereof the undertakers proceeded ſo effectually, that in a very ſhort time numbers of people of all ſorts flocked thither in heapes, that at laſt it was ſpecially ordered by the Kings command, that none ſhould be ſuffered to go without licence firſt had and obtained, and they to take the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, ſo that what I long before propheſied, when I could hardly get any for money to reſide there, wat now brought to paſſe in a high Meaſure, the reaſon of that reſtraint was grounded upon the ſeverall complaints, that came out of thoſe parts, of the divers ſects and ſchiſmes that were amongſt them, all contemning the publique Government of the Eccleſiaſticall State; And it was doubted, that they would in ſhort time, wholly ſh ke off the Royall Iuriſdiction of the Soveraigne Magiſtrate.

The

The Second Booke.

CHAPTER I.

Shewing the reaſons of my deſire and others my Aſſociates *to reſigne the grand* Patent *to his* Majeſty, *and the dividing of the Sea coaſts betweene the* Lords *who had continued conſtant favourers and followers thereof.*

AFter I had paſt all thoſe failings in my firſt attempts you have hard of, and had undergone thoſe home-ſtormes afore ſpoken of by thoſe of *Virginia*, I would willingly have ſat downe in diſpaire of what I aymed at, but was ſtirred up and incouraged by the moſt eminent of our company, not to give over the buſineſſe his Majeſty did ſo much approve of, whoſe gracious favour I ſhould not want, and whereof I had already ſufficient proofe. Hereupon I began againe to erect my thoughts how ought might be effected to advance the weak foundation already laid, when as ſo it pleaſed God to have it, in the yeare 1621. after the Parliament that then ſat brake off in diſcontent, I was ſollicited to conſent to the paſſing of a Patent to certain undertakers who intended to tranſport themſelves into thoſe parts, with their whole Families, as I ſhewed before. The li-

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bertie they obtained thereby, and the report of their well doing, drew after them multitudes of diſcontented perſons of ſeverall ſects and conditions, in ſo much that they began at laſt to be a peſter to themſelves, threatning a civill war before they had eſtabliſhed a civill form of Government between themſelves, and doubtleſſe had not the patience and wiſedome of Mr. *Wanthrop*, Mr. *Humphreys*, Mr. *Dudly*, and others their aſſiſtants, and others been the greater, much miſchiefe would ſuddainly have overwhelmed them, more then did befall them, notwithſtanding amongſt thoſe great ſwarmes there went many that wanted not love and affection to the Honour of the King, and happineſſe of their Native Country, however they were mixt with thoſe that had the State of the eſtabliſhed Church Government in ſuch ſcorne, and contempt, as finding themſelves in a Countrey of liberty, where tongues might ſpeake with out controule, many fuller of malice, than reaſon, ſpared not to ſpeake the worſt that evill affections could invent, in ſo much that the diſtance of the place could not impeach the tranſportation thereof to the eares of thoſe it moſt concerned, and who were bound in Honour and Juſtice to vindicate the State, he was ſo eminent a ſervant unto.

Hereupon the King and his Councell began to take into their ſerious conſiderations, the conſequences that might follow ſo unbridled ſpirits, and the Lords intereſted in the Government of thoſe affaires, finding the Kings diſlike thereof, conſidered how to give his Majeſty (and his Councell of State) ſome ſatisfaction for the time to come, *Anno* 1622. Thereupon it was ordered that none ſhould be ſuffered to paſſe into *New-England*, but ſuch as did take the oaths of Supremacy, and Allegiance; This held ſometime, but was omitted till the yeare 1631. till which time, as the daily reports brought over word of their continued miſdemeanors, for that at laſt, I my ſelfe was called upon (with others) as being the ſupporter and Author of all that was diſtaſtfull : I confeſſed

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(indeed) that I had earneſtly ſought by all meanes the planting of thoſe parts by thoſe of our own Nation and that for divers weighty conſiderations approved of by the King and his Councell, but could not expect that ſo many evills ſhould have hapned thereby, this anſwer ſerved for the preſent, but could not wipe away the jealouſie that was had of me, though I laboured continually to put off the ſcandalous opinion of ſuch as daily did endeavour to do me evill offices, which I found with the lateſt, but was thereupon moved to deſire the reſt of the Lords that were the principall actors in the buſineſſe, that we might reſigne our grand Patent to the King, and paſſe particular Patents to our ſelves, of ſuch parts of the Countrey along the Sea coaſt as might be ſufficient for our owne uſes, and ſuch of our private friends, as had affections to works of that nature. To this motion there was a generall aſſent by the Lords, and a day appointed too, for the concluſion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

The meeting of the Lords *for the dividing of the* Coaſt.

THe time being come their Lordſhips had appointed, an act was made for the reſignation of the Patent, with the confirmation of our particulars, where the bounds were thus laid out; Beginning from the Weſtermoſt parts of our bounds Eaſtwards, where the Lord of *Mongrave* began his limits, and ended the ſame at the river called *Hudſons* river, to the Eaſtward of the river was placed the Duke of *Lenox*, ſince Duke of *Richmond*, to the end of Sixty miles Eaſtward, next to him was placed the Earle of *Carlile*, next to him the Lord *Edward Gorges*,

next to him was ſettled the Marqueſſe *Hamilton*, next to to him Captaine *John Maſon*; And laſtly my ſelf whoſe bounds extended from the middeſt of *Merineck* to the great River of *Sagadebocke* being Sixty miles, and ſo up into the Maine land one hundred and twenty miles.

CHAPTER III.

The Orders that are ſettled for the Government of my ſaid Province.

BEing now ſeized of what I had travelled for above forty yeares, together with the expences of many thouſand Pounds, and the beſt time of my age loaden with troubles and vexations from all parts, as you have heards I will now give you an account in what Order I have ſetled my affaires in that my Province of *Maine* with the true forme and manner of the Government, according to the Authority granted me by his Majeſties Royal Charter. Firſt, I divided the whole into eight Bailywicks, or Counties, and thoſe againe into Sixteene ſeverall Hundreds, conſequently into Pariſhes and Tythings as People did increaſe, and the Provinces were inhabited.

CHAPTER IV.

The manner and forme of the Government I have established for the ordering of the Publique Affaires within my Province of MAIN.

First, in my absence I assigned one for my Lievetenant or Deputy, to whome I adjoyned a Chancellour for the determination of all differences arising between party and party, for *Meum & Tuum*, onely next to him I ordained a Treasurer for receipt of the Publique Revenue, to them I added a Marshall for the managing of the Militia, who hath for his Lievetenant a Judge-Marshall, and other Officers to the Marshall Court, where is to be determined all Criminall and Capitall matters, with other misdemeanours or contentions for matters of honour and the like: To these I appointed an Admirall with his Lievetenant or Judge, for the ordering and determining of Maritine Causes, whose Court is onely Capable of what passeth between party and party, concerning Trades and Contracts for Maritine Causes, either within the Province or on the Seas, or in forreigne parts, so far as concernes the Inhabitants, their Factors or Servants (as is usuall here in *England*: Next I ordered a Master of the Ordnance, whose office is to take charge of all the publique stores belonging to the Militia both for Sea and Land, to this I joyne a Secretary for the publique service of my selfe and Councell, these are the Standing Councellours, to whom is added eight Deputies to be elected by the Free-houlders of the severall Counties, as Councellours for the state of the Country, who are authorized by vertue of their places to sit in any of the aforesaid Courts,

Courts, and to be aſſiſtants to the Preſidents thereof, and to give their opinions according to juſtice, &c. That their is no matter of Moment can be determined oft, neither by my ſelfe, nor by my Lievetenant in my abſence, but by the advicea nd aſſent of the whole body of the Councell, or the greater part of them, ſufficiently called and ſummoned to the Aſſembly.

That no Judge or other Miniſter of State to be allowed of, but by the advice and aſſent of the ſaid Councell, or the greater part of them, as before.

That no Alienation or ſale of Land be made to any, but by their Councell and aſſent, be it by way of gift for reward, or ſervice, or otherwiſe whatſoever.

That no Man to whom there hath beene any Grant paſt of any Free-hould, ſhall alienate the ſame without the aſſent and licenſe of the ſaid Councell, firſt had and obtained.

That in caſe any Law be to be Enacted, or repealed, Mony to be levyed, or forces raiſed for publique defence.

The ſummons thereof to the ſeverall Bailywicks, or Counties, is to be iſſued out in my name, but with the conſent of the ſaid Councell, by vertue whereof, power is to be given to the Free-houlders of the ſaid Counties reſpectively, to elect and chooſe two of the moſt worthy within the ſaid County, as Deputies for the whole, to joyne with the Councell for performance of the ſervice, for which they were called to that aſſembly, all appeales made for any wrong or injuſtice committed by any the ſeverall officers or any the ſtanding Courts of Juſtice, or authority of any other perſon or perſons.

For the better eaſe of the Inhabitants of the ſeverall Bailywicks or Counties, there is aſſigned one Lievtenant, and eight Juſtices, to adminiſter Juſtice for maintenance of the Publique Peace, according to the Lawes provided; Theſe Officers and Juſtices to be choſen and allowed of by my ſelfe, or any Lievetenant in my abſence, with the aſſent of the ſaid Councell, belonging unto me.

As for the Conſtables of the hundreds, Conſtables of the pariſhes, with the ſeverall Tything Men of every pariſh to be choſen by the Lievtenant and Juſtices of the ſeverall Counties to whom ſuch oathes are to be adminiſtred, as by the Councell, and my ſelfe, or Lievtenant ſhall be thought fit

That every hundred ſhall have two head Conſtables aſſigned them, and every pariſh one Conſtable and four Tything Men, who ſhall give account to the Conſtable of the pariſh of the demeanour of the Houſholders within his Tything, and of their ſeverall families; The Conſtable of the pariſh ſhall render the ſame accompt fairely written to the Conſtables of the hundred, or ſome of them, who ſhall preſent the ſame to the Lievtenant and Juſtices at their next ſitting, or before if cauſe require, and if it be matter within the power of the Lievtenant and Juſtices to determine of, then to proceed therein according to their ſaid authority, otherwiſe to commend it to my ſelfe or my Lievtenant and Councell.

Theſe few particulars I have thought fit to commend (as briefly as I can) unto all whom it may pleaſe to take notice thereof, heartily deſiring they will not be ſpareing modeſtly to cenſure what they conceive proper to be amended, in that I choſe rather to ſerve ſuch whoſe wiſedome, moderation, and judgements exceed my owne, them paſſionately or willingly to perſiſt in my private fancy, or to be aggrieved at, or envy their better judgements.

CHAPTER V.

My anſwer to ſome Objections.

BUT hearing that it is objected by many, if there be ſuch hopes of Honour, Profit, and Content in thoſe parts, how comes it to paſs that your ſelf have not taſted thereof in all this time, having imployed ſo many of your owne ſervants, as by this diſcourſe it ſeemes you have done, and yet nothing returned. As this objection is juſt, ſo I hope a reaſonable anſwer will ſatisfie any reaſonable man, whom I deſire in the firſt place to conſider, that I began when there was no hopes for the preſent but of loſſe, in that I was yet to find a place, and being found, it ſelfe was in a manner dreadfull to the beholders, for it ſeemed but as a deſert Wilderneſſe replete onely with a kind of *Savage* People, and overgrowne trees. So as I found it no meane matter to procure any to go thither much leſſe to reſide there; and thoſe I ſent knew not how to ſubſiſt, but on the proviſions I furniſhed them with all.

Secondly I dealt not as Merchants or Tradeſ-men are wont, ſeeking onely to make mine owne profit, my ends being to make perfect the through diſcovery of the Countrey, (wherein I waded ſo far with the helpe of thoſe that joyned with me) as I opened the way for others, to make their gaine, which hath been the meanes to encourage their followers to proſecute it to their advantage. Laſtly I deſire all that have eſtates here in *England* to remember, if they never come neare their People, to take accounts of their endeavours what they gaine by thoſe courſes.

Beſides, when there is no ſettled Government or ordinary courſe of juſtice, which way is left to puniſh offenders or miſpenders of their maſters good, do not ſervants, nay

Sons

Sons the like in theſe parts, and are there not many that miſpend the eſtates their Fathers left them, yet I have not ſped ſo ill (I thank my God for it) but I have an houſe and home there ; and ſome neceſſary meanes of profit by my Saw-Mills and Corne-Mills, beſides ſome Annuall receipts ſufficient to lay a foundation for greater matters, now the Government is Eſtabliſhed.

Let not therefore my evill fortunes or hinderances be a diſcouragement to any, ſeeing there are ſo many preſidents of the happy ſucceſſe of thoſe that are their owne Stewards and diſpoſers of their owne affaires in thoſe parts, nay ſuch as I have ſent over at my owne charge at firſt, are now able to live and maintaine themſelves with plenty and reputation ; So, as to doubt of well doing, for that another hath not proſpered, or to be abuſed by thoſe he truſted, is to deſpaire without a cauſe, and to looſe himſelfe without tryall. Thus much I preſume will clear the objection made by my example, and give comfort and courage to the induſtrious to follow the preſidents of thoſe more able to act their owne parts, than I have beene for cauſes ſpoken of.

CHAPTER VI.

The benefits that forreigne Nations have made by Plantation.

NOW I will onely remember ſome of the benefits that may ariſe by Plantations, and will begin with thoſe Princes, our Neighbours, who have laid the way before us ; but to ſpeake of all the goods that may enſue, Plantations is a ſubject too large for my intention at this time, who do ſtrive for brevity. By ſome of thoſe Plantations made by our Neighbours, we ſee what greatneſſe it hath brought them to, that have undertaken theſame, as namely

namely the King of *Spain* and *Portugall*, the one ſettling himſelfe in the parts of *America*, called the *Weſt-Indies*, the other ſituate in *Brazill*, the Southern part of the ſame Continent, and that part peopled in the infancy of that Plantation, as well with baſe and baniſhed perſons, as other noble and generous ſpirits, yet the ſucceſſe thereof hath anſwered their expectation. Beſides, we have ſeene what great riches were drawne by the *Portugalls*, by meanes of their ſeverall plantations in the *Eaſt-Indies*, out of thoſe vaſt and mighty Princes Territories, that filled the whole World with Spices, and other Aromatique Druggs, and excellent rare curioſities not vulgarly knowne to forreigne and former Ages in theſe Northerly parts of the World.

Thoſe Rarities and Rich Commodities, invited ſome of our Nation to dive into farther ſearch how we might partake thereof, without the favour of forreigne Princes, and having, after the way was once opened by private Adventurers, and ſome reliſh had of the proffits that might ariſe by thoſe imployments, the Adventurers, Merchants, and others, noble ſpirits combined together to make it a more publique buſineſſe, worthy the honour of this Nation, and reputation of the Undertakers, who having amaſſed a ſtock of many hundred thouſand, entred ſo far into it, that the trade ſo began and continues to this preſent day, though not agreeable to the common hopes conceived thereof, but had the ground beene laid as was adviſed, it had growne to a far greater certainty than now it is like to have.

But the *Hollanders* better experienced in Martiall Affaires, were taught to know there is a difference betweene having gotten a trade and keeping it, that there is no ſafety in depending upon the will of another, when it is poſſible to ſecure themſelves of what they had in poſſeſſion, this made them fortifie where they found it convenient, and ſo to ſettle the forme of their Government and courſe of Trade upon ſuch a foundation, as ſhould promiſe continuall growth without diminution, upon change of humour of thoſe they traded with, if left to to their mercileſſe diſcretion.

That by the same course they are like in short time to out our Nation of that little trade lete us, who I could wish would yet in season seek how to settle a better foundation in such other places (as if I be not deceived) it is possible they may, thereby, not onely make good their present proffits, but advance it to a far greater, and make their attempts more honourable and more safe than now they are.

But seeing I am not able to perswade men of better judgement how to manage their practicall affaires, it shall content me to set out my opinion of the excellent use that may be made of those Plantations we have now on foot, especially that of *New-England*.

CHAPTER VII.

AS for those in the Islands of the *Virginians*, it is apparent they may be made of excellent use, if handled as they ought to be, both for the present and future, whereof I will speak no more, because so well known already: That of *Virginia* might very well brag of it selfe, if the Planters did but endeavour to settle some Plantations further up into the Maine, and to travaile in raising such Commodities as that Clime will afford for Trade and Commerce with their Neighbours and such of our owne Nation, as want what they have. For if I be not deceived, that Clime will afford both Wines of severall natures, Flax, Hemp, Pitch, and Tarre, if not Sugars, and Cottons, for it cannot but be as proper for any of those commodities as any other country lying in the same Clime. But these particulars depend upon the wisedome of the Governours, and industry of the inhabitants, to whom I commend the farther consideration and execution thereof as time and opportunity will give leave, not doubting but if they follow the

the Sunnes ſetting, they will meet with better things than are yet ſpoken of, if they be ſought for.

As for that of *New-England*, where I am chiefly intereſted, by reaſon of the time and meanes I have ſpent in the proſecution of that buſineſſe, it is eaſie to be obſerved (partly by what I have ſaid) what Commodities may be raiſed out of thoſe Climes, and how miraculouſly it hath ſucceeded, and we may juſtly conclude it hath been brought to what it is, by the ſpeciall Grace of *GOD* alone, the more to make illuſtration by the manifeſtation of his powerfull operation, in effecting for us what we could not expect from his Divine Goodneſſe.

At our firſt diſcovery of thoſe coaſts, we found it very populous, the inhabitants ſtout and ware-like; the Countrey plentifull in graine and other fruits and roots, beſides Deere of all ſorts, and other Animals for foode, with plenty of Fiſh and Foule for their ſuſtentation; ſo that they could not ſay (according to the manner of their living) they wanted any thing Nature did require.

As for their civill government, that part of the Country we firſt ſeated in, ſeemed to be Monarchicall by the name and title of a *Baſhaba*, his extent was large, and had under him many great Subjects, ſuch as were Allecanry with them to the Warre, ſome thouſand ſome fifteen hundred Bow-Men, ſome more others leſſe, theſe they called *Sagamores*. This *Baſhaba* had many enemies, eſpecially thoſe to the Eaſt and North-Eaſt, whome they called *Tarentines*, thoſe to the Weſt and South-Weſt, were called *Sockbigones*, but the *Tarentines* were counted a more war-like and hardy People, and had indeed the leaſt opportunity to make their attempts upon them, by reaſon of the conveniency and opportunity of the Rivers and Sea, which affoarded a ſpeedy paſſage into the *Baſhabaes* Country, which was called *Moaſham*, and that part of the Country which lay between the *Sockbigones* Country and *Moaſham* was called *Apiſtama*: The *Maſſachiſans* and *Baſhabaes* were ſometimes Friends and ſometimes Enemies as it fell out, but the *Baſhaba* and his People ſeemed to be of ſome eminence above the

reſt, in all that part of the Continent; his owne chiefe abode was not far from *Pemaquid*, but the Warre growing more and more violent between the *Baſhaba* and the *Tarentines*, who (as it ſeemed) preſumed upon the hopes they had to be favoured of the *French* that were ſeated in *Canada* their next neighbours, the *Tarentines* ſurpriſed the *Baſhabe*, and ſlew him and all his People near about him, carrying away his Women, and ſuch other matters as they thought of value; after his death the publique buſineſſe running to confuſion for want of an head, the reſt of his great *Sagamores* fell at variance among themſelves, ſpoiled and deſtroyed each others people and proviſion, and famine took hould of many, which was ſeconded by a great and generall plague, which ſo violently rained for three yeares together, that in a manner the greater part of that Land was left deſert without any to diſturb or appeaſe our free and peaceable poſſeſſion thereof, from whence we may juſtly conclude, that *GOD* made the way to effect his work according to the time he had aſſigned for laying the foundation thereof. In all which there is to be noted, the next of the Plantations before ſpoken of, were not performed but by Warre and Slaughter, and ſome of them with Murther of ſo many millions of the Natives, as it it is horror to be ſpoken of, eſpecially being done by the hands of Chriſtians, who alone of all People in the World profeſſe the gaining of all Soules to *GOD* onely by preaching the Goſpell of *CHRIST JESUS* our Sole Redeemer, and all this done, as being preſented, perſecuted, not perſecuting; but let us be ſilent and confeſs, that that is beſt done that *GOD* doth himſelfe, and next we muſt know, that what he ſuffers to be done, is not for us raſhly to cenſure, but to give him the Glory for all, whoſe will we deſire may be done hereon as, &c.

Yet I truſt we may be humbly bold to believe that when God manifeſteth his aſſiſtance unto his people, he gives them cauſe to believe he will not leave them till they leave him.

CHAP. VIII.

CHAPTER VIII.

The benefits already received, and what Time and Induſtry may produce.

AS for the benefit which may ariſe by ſuch Plantations, e pecially thoſe our Nation is in travaile with at preſent, firſt we find by daily experience what numbers of ſhipping and Mariners are imployed thereby. Next how many thouſands of the ſubjects are tranſported into thoſe parts, that otherwiſe might have ſetled themſelves under foreigne States to the prejudice and hinderance of our owne Manufactors ſaid overthrow of that kind of trade, whereas by planting where they do, that is not only prevented, but new Trades impoſſibly to be raiſed. Further, it prevents our neighbours from occuping thoſe territories that ſo diligently (according to their powers) ſought to poſſeſſe themſelves thereof, who by that meanes might eaſily (as it were) beſeige us on all ſides, that we ſhould neither be Southward, nor follow our fiſhing Craft in *New-Found-Land*; or upon thoſe coaſts, but by their permiſſion.

But the ſame advantage by means of thoſe Plantations lyes now in our power, if the King ſhall have occaſi n to make uſe thereof; beſides ſo large a continent abounding with ſo many excellent Lakes, of ſo mighty exten', from whence iſſue ſo many rivers, ſuch variable kinds of ſoile', rich in fructification of all manner of ſeeds or graine, ſo likely to abound in mineralls of all ſorts, and other rich gaine of commodities not yet to be known, beſides Furrs of ſeveral kinds, both uſefull and Merchantable, proper for foreigne Markets.

CHAPTER IX.

Shewing more particularly the honor, content, and profit of those undertakings.

TO descend from these generalls to more particulars, what can be more pleasing to a generous nature then to be excercised in doing publique good. Especially when his labour and industry tends to the private good and reputation of himselfe and posterity and what monument so durable, as erecting of Houses, Villages, and Townes; and what more Pious then advancing of Christian Religion amongst People, who have not known the excellency thereof, but seeing works of Piety and publique good, are in this age rather commended by all, then acted by any; let us come a little nearer to that which all harken unto, and that forsooth is profit.

Be it so, art thou a Labourer, that desirest to take paines for the maintenance of thy selfe, the imployments in Plantations gives thee not onely extraordinary wages, but opportunity to build some House or Cottage, and a proportion of Land agreeable to thy fortunes to set thy selfe, when either lamenesse or other infirmities seize on thee, hast thou a Wife and a Family, by plantation thou buildest, incloseſt, and dost labour to live, and enjoy the fruits thereof with plenty, multyplying thy little meanes for thy Childrens good when thou art no more.

But art thou of a greater fortune and more gloriously spirited, I have tould thee before what thou may'st be assured of, whereby it may appeare thou shalt not want meanes nor opportunity to exercise the excellency of thine own justice, and ingenuity to govern and act the best things, whether it be for thy selfe or such as live under thee, or

have

have their dependency, or hopes of happineſſe upon thy worth, and vertue as their cheife; neither are theſe parts of the World voide of opportunity to make a further diſcovery into the vaſt Territories, that promiſeth ſo much hopes of honour and profits (formerly ſpoken of) to be raiſed to poſterity by the meanes and opportunity of theſe great and goodly Lakes and Rivers, which invite all that are of brave Spirits to ſeeke the extent of them. Eſpecially ſince it is already known that ſome of theſe Lakes containe fifty or ſixty leagues in length, ſome one hundred, ſome two hundred, others four or five hundred, the greateſt abounding in multitude of Iſlands fit for habitation the land on both ſides, eſpecially to the Southward fertile, and pleaſant, being between the degrees of forty foure and forty five of latitude, and to the weſt of theſe Lakes that are now knowne, they paſſe by a maine River to another Sea, or Lake; which is conceived to diſembogue into the South-Seas, where the *Savages* report, that they have a Trade with a Nation, that comes once a yeare unto them with great ſhips, and brings ſhooes and buskins, kettles, and hatchets, and the like, which they barter for Skinnes, and Furrs of all kindes. The people being cloathed with long robes, their heads bald or ſhaven, ſo as it is conceived they muſt be *Catayons* or *Chinawaies* whatſoever they be, were the ſtrength of my body and meanes anſwerable to my heart, I would undertake the diſcovery of the uttermoſt extent thereof and whoſoever ſhall effect the ſame, ſhall both eternize his vertues, and make happy ſuch as will endeavour to partake thereof.

But I end and leave all to him, who is the onely author of all Goodneſſe, and knowes beſt his owne time to bring his will to be made manifeſt, and appoints his inſtruments for the accompliſhing thereof, to whoſe pleaſure it becomes every one of us to ſubmit our ſelves, as to that mighty G O D, and Great and Gracious L O R D, to whome all G L O R Y doth belong.

F I N I S.